of the adjacent boys are stuck in the [illegible]
smaller neighbouring town twelve miles
off - Hatton in the case in point.
There is a flourishing village
School with 40 pupils and
the inhabitants are begging
and praying for a pucka school
The case I have quoted is
by no means exceptional -
it is an instance, and a fair
instance, of the general rule.
In the first brilliant seduction
of the idea the villagers all
imagine that the Government
School will work wonders: all
their sons will become Graduates
except the Brahmin boys who
will enter the Station, Court
Service, and when after 8 or 10
years the village goes on much
the same as before, and they
find that the only tangible
result to them is the loss of
their children's labour in the
fields, they lose all the new

it and began to suspect that
perhaps after all their forefathers
were wiser. Let the Brahmin
stick to the book and the
cultivator to the field. This
effect is merely passing. There
is of course every ground
for hope: but in the present
it does most seriously affect
the educational question in
the district."

Of the few schools I inspected
I may remark on the
excellence of the girls' school
at Ranebennur. It is unfortunate
that, in spite of the instruction
of all kinds there provided, the
number should be falling off.
A rural institution at Haveri
is happily more popular. In
comparison with Belgaum I
found the schools everywhere
better attended by some 2 per cent
on the population. Considered
with respect to the latter alone, the
numbers leave much to be desired.

4. Magaram.

The following list shows the amount of Criminal work disposed of by the various holders of the Office:—

Name of Magistrate	Name of Taluka	Number of Cases Tried	Number of Accused	Number of Accused: Committed to Sessions	Convicted	Acquitted	Otherwise disposed of	Convictions on Appeal	Modified on Appeal	Reversed on Appeal
Mr. S. G. Talyarkhan	Karanja	7	8	-	3	1	4	"	"	-
	Hengal	4	5	-	3	"	2	"	"	-
	Lohod	5	10	1	7	2	-	"	"	-
	Dharasan	1	1	"	"	-	1	"	"	-
	TOTAL	17	24	1	13	3	7	-	-	
Mr. Khambata	Karanja	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Hengal	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Lohod	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Ramtek	4	9	1	1	-	7	-	-	-
	Mauda	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	11	18	5	2	1	10	-	-	-
Mr. Ramdas Bapuji	Karanja	3	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
	TOTAL	3	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mr. Subhana	Lohod	2	8	3	0	-	5	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2	8	3	0	0	5	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	33	54	11	16	4	23	0	0	0

Concerning the magisterial work in my charge I may mention that on receipt of GR No. 2696 dated 6th May 1891, on the subject of the proportional number of cases decided by Assistant Collectors and the Magistrates subordinate to him I made enquiries as to the state of affairs in the talooks under me. The information then received is embodied in the

Cases decided by	1st cl.	2nd cl	3rd cl	TOTAL
Mamledar of				
1 Kurajgi	–	25	–	25
2 Kod	–	30	–	30
3 Hangal	–	11	65	76
4 Ranebennur	4	16	16	36
TOTAL	4	82	81	167

marginal table. It appears that the subordinate Magistrates in question are not unduly burdened with cases. The average number is between 2 and 3 a month with the exception of Hangal, where the Mamledar took cognisance of a large number of third class cases. Arrangements can easily be made for the transfer of the larger part of such cases to the

Third Class Magistrate

Below are the appeal cases decided by Mr. Sorabja Pardonjee Nelbeti Esq. Mr. Idrugtit nor the Huzoor Deputy Collector disposed of any appeals. I have not received appellate powers

Name of Taluka	Name of Magistrate	Powers	Number of cases	Number of Persons convicted	Confirmed on Appeal	Reduced on Appeal	Enhanced on Appeal
Karajgi	Shivrao Venkatesh	2nd class	9	9	7	3	3
Hangal	Shivrao Jagannath	2nd class	5	5	5		
Hangal	Bhimrao Keshavrao	3rd class	2	2	1	1	1
Ranebennur	Shridhar Prabhakar	3rd class	4	4	2	2	2
Ranebennur	Shivrudra Malleshastri	3rd class	18	18	6	5	7
Hood	"	"	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	38	38	21	5	12

15. Visitation of Sub-Registry Offices

The Sub-registry Offices in each of the taluka head Quarters were visited during the year by the

following officers:-

Haragga by Mr Padamjee
Hemgal by Mr Knight
Read.

Ranebenur by Mr Southorn
No irregularities were discovered
in the course of the inspection
16 Municipal.
out of the four Municipalities
in my charge Mr Padamjee
attended a meeting of one -
Haveri. Mr Knight was
present at two meetings of
Ranebenur Municipality
and one of each of the other
three. I was not able to
attend any.
I regret that in the absence of
all notes by my predecessors
I have nothing to place on
record concerning the personal
share taken by the Assistant-
Collector in Municipal work.
My own experience is limited,
and includes a slight acquaintance

worth two only - Ranebennur and Haveri. The former is well conducted by the able Manledar of Ranebennur in his capacity of Vice-President but lacks funds to undertake much beyond the rudimentary Municipal duties I have already referred to the bad condition of the streets in the town.

With Haveri Municipality I have come into contact with reference to one matter still under correspondence. Namely, that of providing an efficient establishment to conduct the Municipal correspondence. It is to be regretted that the Commissioners should so far have shown so little appreciation of the importance of maintaining a competent staff for that purpose. The inconvenience caused by their failing to do so is, of course, considerable

17 Sanitation

concerning this subject I have nothing to add to the remarks made by Mr Knight in his Sanitation Report submitted to you under No 234 dated 27th March last, nor does it appear to me that any steps whatever have been taken towards effecting improvements in the conditions of the villages in the charge beyond orders issued to them generally "to remove manure heaps and not to collect manure within the village limits (site)" - orders which my short experience proved not to be generally observed I have so far given no personal attention to matters of Sanitation except to the question of providing a good water supply to every

town and village area though
I do not agree with Mr Knight
in holding that this is the
sum total of sanitary
improvements possible in the
rural districts of this country,
(vide his report above quoted)
it seems to me to afford
ample scope for energetic
action for some time to come.
The Municipalities and Local
Boards are pursuing the
right line in this matter.
There is little doubt that the
Guards placed by the former
over their drinking tanks
have largely checked the
thoughtless depletement of
water formerly so prevalent
Here I may mention a matter
which could have been
introduced under my last-
heading - namely, that it
was actually proposed by
the Local Board of Karaya,

to offer a ~~offord~~ assistance to the Trades Municipality in improving their water supply the latter body being unable to provide the much needed water for the Brahmins and high caste people, owing to lack of funds. The largest population on the town are well off in this respect, having constructed various wells at their own expense for exclusive use. With regard to the remaining castes it would seem that the Municipality fail in one of their most elementary duties towards the people under their charge. The only remedy would be to decrease the Educational Charges or levy additional taxation. Of the two the former course appears the most desirable and therefore worthy of consideration.

As a sign of the want of sanitary notions among the people it may be mentioned that in the town of Hoven considerable inconvenience has been caused to the local Dispensary by the inhabitants of the place using the vicinity as a common latrine. Immediate steps have been taken to put a stop to such a state of affairs, but the existence of it must surely be an indication of the general lack of appreciation of right and wrong in these matters.

18 General Remarks

Mr Knight has recorded the following:-

"In reviewing the work of the officers who served under me I have great pleasure

in testifying to his ability and
industry of Rao Saheb Krishnaji
B Deval, Mamledar of Ranebennur
I have already spoken of his
assertions in the matter of
Takavi, and, in my report
to you on the Census operations
of his excellent work in that
laborious business His
Municipal management is
also particularly good He
is one of the few Mamledars
I have known who have ideas
of their own Rao Saheb Shripad
Joshi also showed himself
very efficient in Kod, as far
as I could judge from my
short experience of his work.
He was at the disadvantage
of working for a long time in
a very short handed office,
and acquitted himself well
under trying circumstances
Rao Saheb Shrinivas Galgeli,
Mamledar of Navagge although

he worked diligently displayed
I am sorry to say considerable
want of tact and some caste
narrowness in the Census
operations. I do not know
whether remarks on Municipal
Officers are out of place here
but I must observe that
Ayam Moro Pant, non Official
Vice-President of Haveri
Municipality showed himself
a victim to the same caste
prejudice, and, in fact, very
nearly succeeded in wrecking
the Census in that town"
In Mr Vdnyak's recommendation
of the Ranebennur Namledar I
have already concurred. Of
the rest I know too little to
express an opinion but I desire
to mention again the zeal
shown by the Vice-President
of the Managing Local Board
I have no further remarks
to offer beyond an expression

I regret that my ignorance of the Matters of which I have treated above should have forced me to submit such a meagre and uninteresting report

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
C Anthony
2nd Assistant Collector

Chanwon
August 11th 1891

Appendix I. Shooting Camps Made by the Assistant Collector in Charge of Ranebennur, Hangal, Hubli, Karajgi

Name of Village	Taluka	Number of Days in Camp			Remarks
		From	To	No of Days	
1 Shiggaon	Shiggaon	July 1st 1890	Nov 16th 1891	139	
2 Deogiri	Karajgi	Nov. 17th	Nov 20th	4	
3 Karajgi	"	Nov 21st	Dec 4th	14	
4 Haveri	"	Dec 5th	Dec 18th	14	
5 Adoor	Hangal	Dec 19th	Dec 23rd	5	
6 Shiggaon	Shiggaon	Dec 24th	Jan 5th 1891	13	Christmas Holidays
7 Haveri	Karajgi	Jan 6th	Jan 8th	3	
8 Shiggaon	Shiggaon	Jan 9th	Jan 12th	4	
Mr Knight takes Charge from Mr Pad ompee)					
9 Shiggaon	Shiggaon	Jan 13th	Jan 19	7	
10 Haveri	Karajgi	Jan 20th	Jan 20th	1	
11 Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Jan 21st	Jan 21st	1	
12 Haveri	Karajgi	Jan 22nd	Jan 22nd	1	
13 Hanagal	Hangal	Jan 23rd	Jan 27th	5	
14 Hatharapet	"	Jan 28th	Jan 29th	2	
15 Hangal	"	Jan 30	February 6th	8	
16 Balambid	"	Feb 7th	Feb 10th	4	
17 Mosbennur	Ranebennur	Feb 11th	Feb 14th	4	
18 Honati	"	Feb 15th	Feb 18th	4	
19 Ranebennur	"	Feb 19th	Feb 22nd	4	
20 Mosbennur	"	Feb 23rd	Feb 23rd	1	
21 Ranebennur	"	Feb 24th	Feb 25th	2	
22 Chandapur	"	Feb 26th	Feb 26th	1	

Continued

25	Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Feb 27	March 4th	6
	Kalihalli	Kod	March 5th	March 9th	5
26	Basur	"	March 10	March 16th	7
27	Herekeruv	"	March 17	March 22nd	6
28	Dharwar	Dharwar	March 23rd	March 29th	7
	(Mr. Ramchandra Rajpur receives charge)				
28	Dharwar	Dharwar	March 30th	May 5th	37
	(Mr C C Berry receives charge)				
29	Dharwar	Dharwar	May 6th	May 14th	9
	(Mr Erlhorn receives charge)				
30	Dharwar	~~May 15th~~	May 15th	May 17th	3
31	Ranebenn	Ranebenn	May 18th	May 22nd	5
32	Hediyal	"	May 23rd	May 24th	2
33	Kod	Kod	May 25th	May 27th	3
34	Chinnalgud	"	May 28th	May 30th	3
35	Honnali	Karajgi	May 31st	June 3rd	4
36	Devgiri	"	June 4th	June 9th	6
37	Dharwar	Dharwar	June 10th	July 31st	21

R R McMorris
Assistant Collector

Appendix II (Para 4)

Statement Showing the causes of increase and decrease in the revenue for collections during the year 1890-91

Causes	Amounts Ranebennur	Karajgi	Haugal	Rod								
A Increase												
1 Land taken up	10	—	—	257	—	—	400	8	—	—	6	—
2 Judi increased	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	37	4	—
3 Ground rent	1	15	—	3	8	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
4 Village site having been assessed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
5 Grazing Sales	—	—	—	482	3	—	—	—	—	168	4	—
6 Sales of earth and stones	—	—	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Fines for unauthorized occupation of land in village sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Local Fund one anna cess	—	—	—	69	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Occasional receipts	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	12	7	—	—	—
10 Sale proceeds of alluvial land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Do ——— of dead wood	—	—	—	31	6	—	—	—	—	262	5	6

Continued.

23	Ranebenur	Ranebenur	Feb 27	March 4th	6
24	Ratihalli	Kod	March 5th	March 9th	5
26	Hasur	"	March 10	March 16th	7
27	Hirekerur	"	March 17th	March 22nd	6
27	Dharwar	Dharwar	March 23rd	March 29th	7
	(Mr. Ramchandra Bapuji 2d cause charge)				
28	Dharwar	Dharwar	March 30th	May 5th	37
	(Mr C C Berry 2d cause charge)				
29	Dharwar	Dharwar	May 6th	May 14th	9
	(Mr Erlhorn 2d cause charge)				
30	Dharwar	~~May 15th~~	May 15th	May 17th	3
31	Ranebenur	Ranebenur	May 18th	May 22nd	5
32	Hedigal	"	May 23rd	May 24th	2
33	Kod	Kod	May 25th	May 27th	3
34	Chinmulgund	"	May 28th	May 30th	3
35	Honarda	Karajgi	May 31st	June 3rd	4
36	Deogiri	"	June 4th	June 9th	6
37	Dharwar	Dharwar	June 10th	July 5th	21

RR Mutter

Appendix II (Para 4)

Re causes of increase and decrease in the revenue for collections during the year 1890-91

				Ranebennur		Karajgi		Haveri		Rod	
	10	—	—	257	—	—	400	8	—		6
	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	37	12

Continued

	Ranebenur	Ranebenur	Feb 27	March 4th	6
	Kalihalli	Kod	March 5th	March 9th	5
25	Masur	"	March 10	March 16th	7
26	Herekenur	"	March 17th	March 22nd	6
27	Dharwar	Dharwar	March 23rd	March 29th	7
	(Mr Ramchandra Bapuji receives charge)				
28	Dharwar	Dharwar	March 30th	May 5th	37
	(Mr C C Beyd receives charge)				
29	Dharwar	Dharwar	May 6th	May 14th	9
	(Mr Inverarity receives charge)				
30	Dharwar	~~May 15th~~	May 15th	May 17th	3
31	Ranebenur	Ranebenur	May 18th	May 22nd	5
32	Hediyal	"	May 23rd	May 24th	2
33	Kod	Kod	May 25th	May 27th	3
34	Chinmulgund	"	May 28th	May 30th	3
35	Honavad	Karajgi	May 31st	June 3rd	4
36	Deofur	"	June 4th	June 9th	6
37	Dharwar	Dharwar	June 10th	July 31st	21

R R Inverarity
Assistant Collector

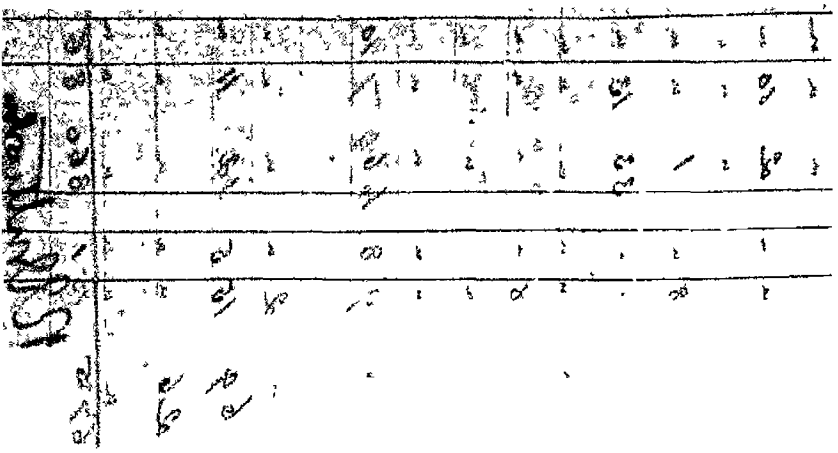
Appendix II (Para 4)

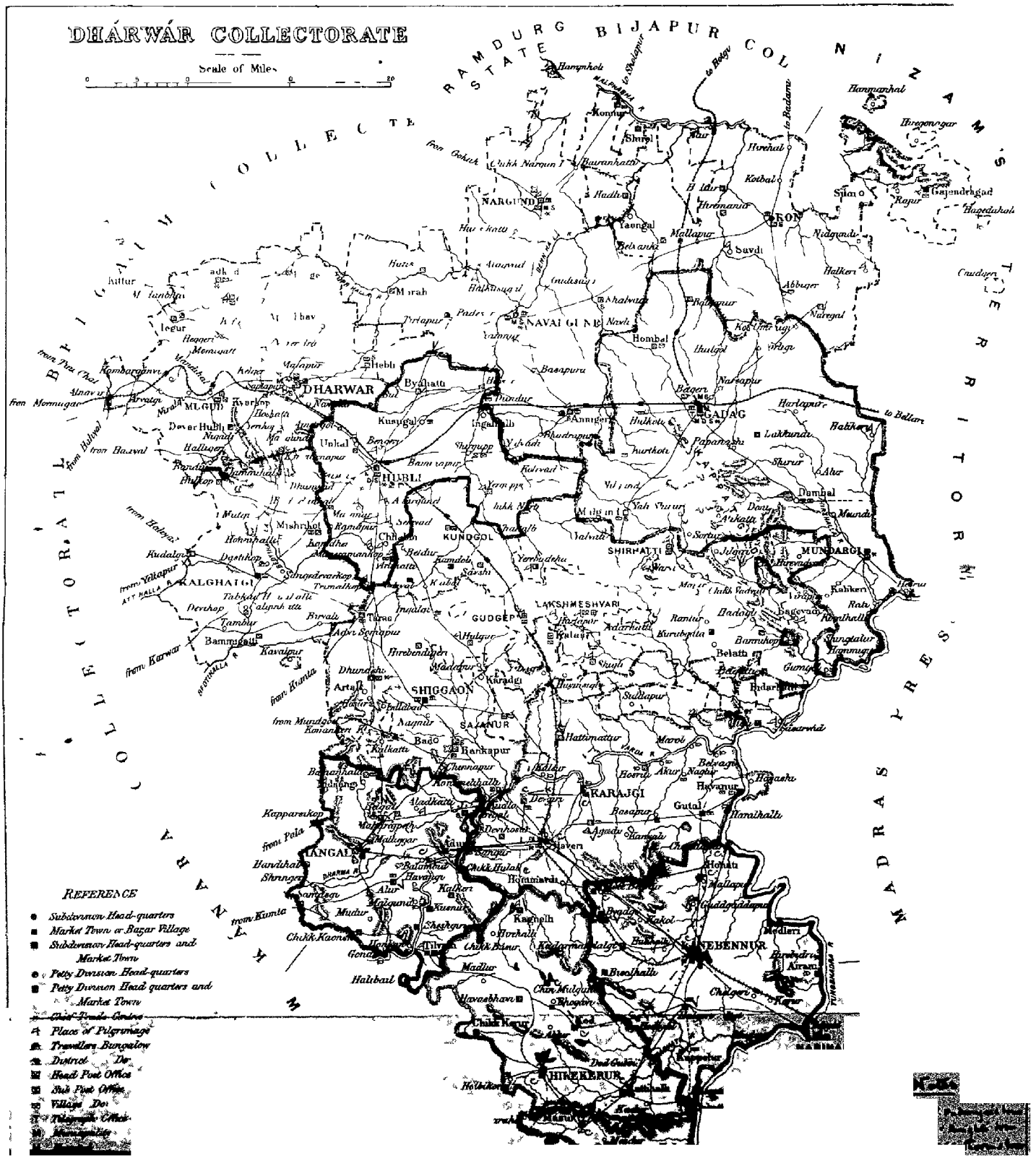
Statement showing the causes of increase and decrease in the revenue for collections during the year 1890-91

Causes	Amounts Panchemur Karajge						Hangal						Kod					
A Increase																		
1 Land taken up	10	—	—	257	—	—	400	8	—	—	6	—						
2 Jun de increased	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	37	4	—						
3 Ground rent	1	15	—	3	8	—	—	6	2	—	—	—						
4 Village site having been assessed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—						
5 Grazing Sales	—	—	—	482	3	—	—	—	—	16	8	4	—					
6 Sales of earth and stones	—	—	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
7 Fines for unauthorized occupation of land in village sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
8 Local Fund one anna cess	—	—	—	69	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—						
9 Occasional receipts	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	12	7	—	—	—						
10 Sale proceeds of alluvial land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
11 Do ——— of dead wood	—	—	—	31	6	—	—	—	—	262	5	6						

12	Notice fees	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5				
13	Sale of fruit trees	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	7	6			
14	Inam lands made Khalsat	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21					
15	Special assessment	"	"	"	148	"	"	"	43	12	"	"		
		11	15	-	1066	3	-		561	103		468	3	
	B Decrease	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		17	9	
1	Land given up													
2	Land taken towards burial grounds	5	8	"	21	8	"	"	"	"		"		
3	Fayarana &c	557	11	11	2269	"	"	"	"	"		220		15
4	Sale proceeds of melon beds for one year	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"		
5	Special assessment	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	12		"		1
6	Grazing Sales	79	2	"	"	"	"	"	167	2	6	"		
7	Sale proceeds of alluvial land	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"		"		
8	Sale proceeds of occupancy rights	162	8	"	524	1	"		1256	6	"	100		8
9	Assessed land having been included in village site	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"		"		

| | | |




DHARWAR COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20
BIJAPUR COLLECTORATE
RAMDURG STATE
NIZAM'S TERRITORY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
Hampholi
Konnur
Shirol
Hanmanhal
Hirehal
Kotbal
Gajendragad
Ron
Nidgundi
Suvdi
Yaragal
Mallapur
Hombal
Naregal
Kod
Ilkal
Kaudgaon
Nargund
Navalgund
Mundargi
Shirhatti
Laxmeshvari
Gudgeri
Kalghatgi
Dharwar
Mugud
Hubli
Kundgol
Unkal
Kusugal
Ingalgi
Annigeri
Gadag
Lakkundi
Dambal
Shiggaon
Salanur
Karajgi
Hangal
Hirekerur
Ranebennur
Byahatti
Navalgund
Mishrikot
Kudalgi
Bammigatti
Tilvalli
Haliyal
Halbhavi
Chikk Kanur
Kaginelli
Medleri
Airani
Belvagi
Haveri
Gutal
Bankapur
Hattimattur
Sudhapur
Belath
Hirebendigeri
Arlagi
Bagevadi
Kalmeshvar
Kalkeri
Ratti
Jungtalur
Hammigi
Ranur
Kurubgatta
Adarhalli
Bhadagi
Barmikop
Gumgi
Hirehalli
Hirebidri
Kavalgur
Dhundshi
Karadgi
Hunnangi
Shigli
Mavoli
Akur
Naglur
Hosrit
Hanavanur
Haralhalli
Basapur
Agadi
Hamsabi
Chikk Hulal
Hommardi
Mallapur
Guddadadapur
Kakol
Bevoor
Hosahalli
Kaginelli
Horehali
Chikk Bainur
Kadlormadalgi
Madlur
Bhogapur
Chikk Kanur
Dod Gudihal
Kappur
Halbhavi
Gonal
Tilvalli
Kusnur
Malgunda
Mudur
Havanur
Kalkeri
Balambid
Chikk Hulal
Hangal
Bankapur
Kappareikop
Bandihalli
Shringeri
Chikk Kaonur
Kappur
Kalkatti
Bado
Nagnur
Kamankeri
Mundgod
Yellapur
Haliyal
Karwar
Hubli
Dharwar
Kundgol
Gudgeri
Laxmeshvari
Shiggaon
Salanur
Karajgi
Hangal
Ranebennur
Hirekerur
Navalgund
Mundargi
Shirhatti
Gadag
Mugud
Byahatti
Unkal
Kusugal
Ingalgi
Annigeri
Lakkundi
Dambal
Kalghatgi
Mishrikot
Kudalgi
Bammigatti
Tilvalli
Halbhavi
Chikk Kanur
Medleri
Airani
Belvagi
Haveri
Gutal
Bankapur
Hattimattur
Sudhapur
Belath
Hirebendigeri
Arlagi
Bagevadi
Kalmeshvar
Kalkeri
Ratti
Jungtalur
Hammigi
Ranur
Kurubgatta
Adarhalli
Bhadagi
Barmikop
Gumgi
Hirehalli
Hirebidri
Kavalgur
Dhundshi
Karadgi
Hunnangi
Shigli
Mavoli
Akur
Naglur
Hosrit
Hanavanur
Haralhalli
Basapur
Agadi
Hamsabi
Chikk Hulal
Hommardi
Mallapur
Guddadadapur
Kakol
Bevoor
Hosahalli
Kaginelli
Horehali
Chikk Bainur
Kadlormadalgi
Madlur
Bhogapur
Chikk Kanur
Dod Gudihal
Kappur
Halbhavi
Gonal
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Kusnur
Malgunda
Mudur
Havanur
Kalkeri
Balambid
Chikk Hulal
Hangal
Bankapur
Kappareikop
Bandihalli
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Chikk Kaonur
Kappur
Kalkatti
Bado
Nagnur
Kamankeri
Mundgod
Yellapur
Haliyal
Karwar
Hubli
Dharwar
Kundgol
Gudgeri
Laxmeshvari
Shiggaon
Salanur
Karajgi
Hangal
Ranebennur
Hirekerur
Navalgund
Mundargi
Shirhatti
Gadag
Mugud
Byahatti
Unkal
Kusugal
Ingalgi
Annigeri
Lakkundi
Dambal
Kalghatgi
Mishrikot
Kudalgi
Bammigatti
Tilvalli
Halbhavi
Chikk Kanur
Medleri
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Hammigi
Ranur
Kurubgatta
Adarhalli
Bhadagi
Barmikop
Gumgi
Hirehalli
Hirebidri
Kavalgur
Dhundshi
Karadgi
Hunnangi
Shigli
Mavoli
Akur
Naglur
Hosrit
Hanavanur
Haralhalli
Basapur
Agadi
Hamsabi
Chikk Hulal
Hommardi
Mallapur
Guddadadapur
Kakol
Bevoor
Hosahalli
Kaginelli
Horehali
Chikk Bainur
Kadlormadalgi
Madlur
Bhogapur
Chikk Kanur
Dod Gudihal
Kappur
Halbhavi
Gonal
Tilvalli
Kusnur
Malgunda
Mudur
Havanur
Kalkeri
Balambid
Chikk Hulal
Hangal
Bankapur
Kappareikop
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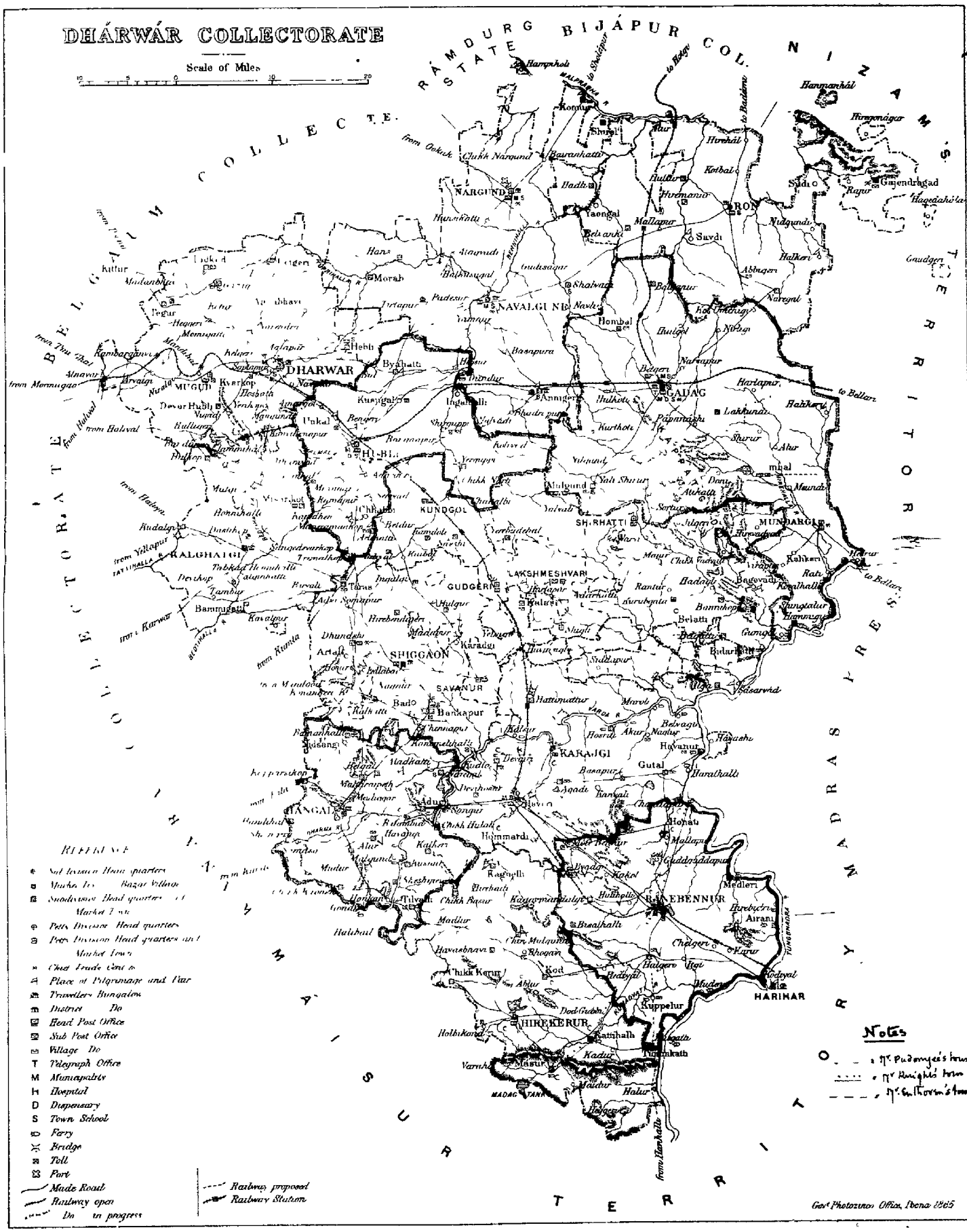
Kappur
Kalkatti
Bado
Nagnur
Kamankeri
Mundgod
Yellapur
Haliyal
Karwar
REFERENCE
Subdivision Head-quarters
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivision Head-quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head-quarters
Petty Division Head quarters and Market Towns
Chief Trade Centre
Place of Pilgrimage
Travellers Bungalow
District Do.
Head Post Office
Sub Post Office
Village Do.
Telegraph Office
Municipality


DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
RÁMDURG STATE
BIJÁPUR COL.
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
KANARESE TERRITORY
MADRAS TERRITORY
DHARWAR
MUGUD
NARGUND
NAVALGUND
GADAG
RON
SHIRHATTI
MUNDARGI
KUNDGOL
RALGHATGI
GUDGERI
LAKSHMESHVARI
SHIGGAON
SAVANUR
BANKAPUR
KARAJGI
HANGAL
HIRE KERUR
RANEBENNUR
HARIHAR
Kuppelur
Gajendragad
Notes
Mr. Pudmyee's tour
Mr. Knight's tour
Mr. Guthrie's tour
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1865

Below Administration Report
the Local Assistant Collector
for 1890-91.

No 531 C of 1891

Dhárwár Collector's Office
Dhárwár 3rd September 1891

This charge has undergone somewhat heavy changes in the personnel, Mr. Enthoven who submits the report having been in charge only since 15th May, since which date, however, he showed commendable energy in spending four weeks in touring in his charge.

Para 5- The remarks on Schools are interesting, and show that Mr. Enthoven has not neglected his limited opportunities of attending to this important branch of his duties.

Para

[redacted] was very satisfactory.

Para 9. No record examination had made of the Taluka accounts, but the omission was attributable to the changes of hands holding the charge and Mr. Enthoven was in no way to blame.

Para 10 Village inspection was sufficient, and Mr. Enthoven's contribution to the result shown considerable and creditable. Mr. Enthoven rides well.

Mr. Enthoven's remarks on Local Funds and Education, as also those quoted from notes left by Mr. Knight, give evidence of the interest both officers have taken in their general supervision of their charge.

The commendation bestowed on Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal

vaccination is entered, as far as I can judge widely is deserved.

Mr. Beethoven has given a thoughtful and detailed report, and has entered on duties with a zeal which promises well for his future career.

E. Gray.
acting Collector
Dharwar

No 616 of 1891

From.

R C. Kanga Esquire
District Deputy Collector
Dharwar

To.

C. Gray Esquire,
Acting Collector of Dharwar

Dharwar, 21st July 1891.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of my charge consisting of the Talukas, noted in the margin for the year 1890-91.

Talukas.	Area in square miles	Population
Kavagund.	561	87832
Ron.	370	89067
Gadag.	699-4	100,447

2 A return of places at which

visited during the year, and the number of days spent at each, is forwarded herewith, (Appendix No I), together with a map, showing my tour in red ink. I was not able to leave Dharwar for my division, in the beginning of November last owing to my employment in making a detailed examination of the Jamabandi accounts of the Dharwar Taluka, in accordance with your instructions I was also ordered by you, in your letter No 4855 of 5th November 1890 to remain in Dharwar till 20th November, as at that time there was no First class Magistrate available at Head Quarters.

(a) Jamabandi

3 The Jamabandi settlement was effected during the periods stated in the margin. The Talukas of

Navalgund

Taluka	Commence-ment	completion
Gavalgund	25th November 1890	17th December 1890
Ron	18th December 1890	14th January 1891
Gadag	25th November 1890	6th December 1890

and Ron were settle by me in the Talu of Gadag by the Collector.

4 The results of the settlement Compared with those of the previous are shown in the following tabular state

Taluka	Land Revenue			Local Funds		Interest	Total for Collection
	Remissions	Alienations	Collections	Remissions	Collections		
Gavalgund							
1889-90	..	669194 10	388865 .. 1	..	28143 2 3	..	417008
1890-91	..	658701 2 10	388372 13 2	..	28029 13 7	..	416402
More	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	..
Less	..	10488 ..	492 2 11	..	113 4 8	..	605
Ron							
1889-90	..	468941 4 7	180944 8 ..	..	13929 3 11	..	194873
1890-91	7-4-45617 2 7		182591 7 4	..	13973 8 9	..	196565
More	7-4-..	.. ..	1646 15 4	..	44 4 10	..	1691
Less	..	12771 2 ..	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	..
Gadag							
1889-90	..	61131 13 11	264448 12 6	..	20006 9 4	..	284454
1890-91	..	61156 9 11	264214 13 ..	..	20030 9 5	..	284245
More	..	24 12 ..	.. .. ..	..	24 .. 1	..	24
Less	..	.. .. ..	230 15 6	..	.. .. ..	..	234

remission of Rs 7-4- was granted Hon Taluka on account of gudi, which was perused at the time of the Revision survey but which was found to be in excess what was fixed at the time of the Summary settlement.

In Navalgund and Ron Talukas there has been a decrease under "alienations"; and an increase under "revenue for collection" in Ron Taluka, while in Gadag Taluka there has been an increase under both "alienations" and "revenue for collections". The causes of increase and decrease are given in detail in appendix II.

At the time of making the jamabandi, written reports of cases in which the names of dead occupants had remained unaltered in Government accounts, were as usual received from the village officers. In most instances, the deaths were reported to the Shanbedars and Mahalkaries but final orders for the mutation of names were not given, in some cases, as enquiries regarding

the Kharif crops of the ~~season~~
cupants were not completed till the
of the jamabandi. The system of
obtaining reports from the village officers
exercises a wholesome check on their
dilatoriness. There is now scarcely a
village, in which an occupancy has
stood long in the name of a dead per

5 Takavi. The ryots have
commenced to understand the adva
-ages of Takavi advances. I explain
to them last year, as well as during
the year under report, the benefit
obtaining advances from Govern
for agricultural improvements
for the purchase of seeds and cam
The result has been very satisfactory
A large number of applications ha
already been received and many
more are coming in almost da
In former years no advances wer
granted. Last year they were gi
to the extent of Rs 1800 only whil

are been distributed among the ryots the three Talukas. A further sum of ₹0,000 has been applied for for the present year. Thus the system of Kavi advances has been sufficiently popularized in my charge. Notwithstanding the easy interest at which Takavi is obtainable, some people deterred from applying for the same, on account of the stringent rules of the recovery of instalments. found that such persons were a few. Their fears will be soon spelled, when they will see their others repaying the loans without any hindrance. Unless sanction for the grant of advances is received in good time for the ryots to begin their operations, there will not be much use in giving away the Government money. Sanction for the year ending 31st March last was received very

very late and consequently one of the ryots declined to receive advances as they had already started their work by borrowing money from money lenders. Such instances are of course rare, nevertheless they point to the necessity of making opportune grants. If the Mamledars are empowered to make advances to Rs 200 under the Land improvement Act, and if the rate of interest is further reduced from Rs 5 to Rs 4 per cent per annum, exhortation will be required on part of District officers to induce people to obtain Takavi loans. As the matter at present stands there is every likelihood of the demands for Takavi increasing and the necessity for extra establishment for this work will have to

recommend

mentioned below showed commend-
able zeal in disposing of appli-
cations for Takavi:—

Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra
the Mamlatdar
Gvt. Dr. R. Saldanha Mamlatdar
Ron
Govt. Dasa Balwant Mahalkari
Gundargi.

Realization of Land Revenue

6 The progress of the realiza-
tion of the Land Revenue, not in-
cluding Revenue assigned to
Local Funds or Credited to the
Public Works Department, is shown
the subjoined table.

Demands	Collections up to 31st March 1891			Balance on 1st April 1891			Collections from 1st April to 30th June 1891			Balance		
389000	12	5	195939	14	3	193060	14	2	193060	14	2	-	-	-
184396	1	1	100991	13	10	83404	3	3	83404	3	3	-	-	-
266148	6	-	154928	5	8	111220	-	4	111220	-	4	-	-	-

There is no outstanding arrears remaining to be collected. The whole Revenue was realized without issuing any notice of demand or without resort to any sort of coercive measure

7 The season has, on the whole, been below the average. Till the beginning of August last, there was very little rain. The area under the Kharif crop was very small in the Ron Taluka. It was still less in the Gadag Taluka. In the Gajendragad Taluka it was smaller than the previous year. Owing to scanty rain, however, the crops did not fare well. A little rain did fall in the beginning of September but it was not sufficient either for the standing crops or for the sowing of Cotton. There was a little more rain by the end of September, when the people were enabled to sow Cotton More rain was urgently wanted in the month of October, but it did

the beginning of November, the rain
good in some parts, and though
was general, it was so insufficient
many places that many drinking
ks remained without receiving a
usual supply of water. But the
isture was sufficient for sowing
Rabi crops. About the end of
ember, it was manifest that
re rain would be necessary
sowing the Rabi crops; because
cold weather dew was not found to
dequate for reviving the drooping
ps. In the beginning of December
n again fell. It did a little
d to some crops especially to
on. It was too late for some
ds, wherein wheat and other
s were sown very early. What
e good was done to Cotton by
December rain, was marred
an eminent degree by strong
erse winds that blew in January.

The damage this caused was great that the outturn of cotton very poor and what was more -grettable was that it fetched a price in the market, owing to good harvests elsewhere. Thus the seas both as regards the Kharif and R Crops was unfavorable. Wheat, -ever, compensated to a little ex te the loss sustained in other crops There was a great demand for for exportation to Europe. Large heaps of bags of wheat could be seen at almost all the Railway Stations. The price of this crop was, however, almost the sam as last year, when there was better Crop.

The Havalgund Taluka and especially the Haragund Petha suff much more than other Talukas want of sufficient rain There wa not, however, complete failure of Crops in any instance. It was exceeded

[redacted] recovering Government
[redacted] and that expectation has now
[redacted] fully realized.

The small areas occupied by
[redacted] for the last two years
has caused scarcity of fodder, which
is getting dearer every day. In several
villages the ryots have been obliged
to get it from distant places and to
send their cattle to those parts of
the District where grazing could
be had. As the rains of the
present monsoon have still held
off, the scarcity of fodder will be
felt still more keenly.

The water supply consists chiefly
of tanks, and also of streams
and wells. The tanks have remain-
ed empty during the whole season.
In many villages the people had
to go, so early as November 1890, to long
distance of two or three miles to
fetch drinking water. Even streams
and

and wells dried up in the hot weather. The people were in consequence put to great inconvenience. This evil has partially been mitigated by the fall of rain in all the three Talukas in the middle of June 1891. It is estimated that about three months' supply of water has been received in many tanks by that rain.

Public health was good up to the middle of June 1891, since when Cholera has broken out in all the Talukas of my charge. It is not of a severe type but it seems to spread about. Steps have been taken to check its progress.

The general condition and prospects of my charge are not favorable. Owing to bad harvest the people have been put to great losses. Their mainstay is their crops. The punctual payment of

past seasons of plenty and the general prosperity enjoyed by them since the last famine. The cultivators, as a class, are a hard working and patient body of men. There was hardly any occupied land left uncultivated. There is very little waste land, available for cultivation in the Navalgund and Ron Talukas. There is more of it in the Gadag Taluka but it is being taken up every year for cultivation. When once it goes into the possession of a ryot, he never abandons it, unless it may be under the pressure of uncontrollable circumstances. The extreme fertility of the soil has much to do with the tenacity with which it is held. Very few private sales of fields have taken place and instances of lands, passing out of the hands of the ryots into those of money lenders

moneylenders are very rare! The reason is that a cruel and unbending m... ...iders like the Marwaries, are hard to be met with in this District. Many of the moneylenders belong to the class of cultivators, who never grind down their debtors in their adversity. The indebtedness of the ryots, generally speaking, is not such as to be considered beyond any hope of extrication from it. An average cultivator leads a life of simplicity and cheerfulness. Extravagance is unknown to him except on ceremonial occasions, like marriages, which, however were not performed in large numbers during the year. When he is able to effect any saving from his income, it is invested in ornaments or cattle.

Thus

the question, on account of
poor crops. The Railway has
been a great factor in changing
the economic condition of the
people. In an unfavourable
season, like the one under re-
port, prices of the different
kinds of grain would have
risen. The cultivators would
have been partially recompens-
ed for defective crops. But
now that there is a net-
work of Railway system all
over the Country, the case
has been otherwise. The
prices have been almost
stationary for the last year
or two. But the cultivators
have been reaping other
advantages instead. They
have not to carry their com-
modities to distant markets,
nor

nor to sell them to them
-Kars at cheap rates. Grain
-dealers and brokers from Bo
-bay go to the very doors of
ryots for purchasing grain
Trade has been slack. Much
wheat was largely exported to
Bombay for Europe, business
in other respects was not bri
Owing to the inferior quality
of Cotton, produced this year
and owing to the fall of its
price, many traders have
suffered losses.

The condition of Cattle,
in spite of the dearness of
fodder, has been satisfactory
More Cattle than what are
absolutely necessary for purpos
of Cultivation are never reared
Milch Cattle are Kept by well
to-do persons. The dairy pro

sold in the market. No attempt is made to improve breed of cattle. Bullstallions, central places, will prove successful experiment.

The majority of the people are cultivators. Those who live by labour easily get employment in fields, factories and the Railway. They have not to go far from their homes to find work. Neither emigration nor immigration have taken place. Wages have been as high as last year and the labouring Classes have not had to endure any kind of hardship.

The population of all the Talukas has increased a great deal within the last ten

sites have been taken up in many places. There is also a demand, in some quarters for the extension of village sites. This cannot be done without acquiring occupied lands as there are no uncultivable waste lands, close to villages in need of them. The villages are not overcrowded, so as to require immediate attention.

9 The comparison of the Taluka Salebands of the past year (1889-90), as required by Government Resolution No 1454 of 6th November 1869, was duly compiled in the manner prescribed at page 258 of the revised manual

Talukas	Dates
Kavalgund	4th October 1890
Ron	15th October 1890
Gadag	13th October 1890

dates specified in the margin. The accounts were in good order. Some trivial errors were found, which were duly rectified at the time.

10 The examination of the Taluka accounts was effected, in accordance with the directions contained at pages 119 and 120 of the Revenue accounts' manual, on the dates marginally noted. The comparison of a few of the daily sheets with the Taluka Day-book and its expansions was duly carried out. The Mahal Kacheries of Naragund and Mundargi were also examined by me. The accounts in all

Talukas	1st Examination From what date to what date	2nd Examination From what date to what date
Naragund	9th to 17th December 1890	24th to 28th March and 1st to 4th April 1891
Ron	3rd to 10th January 1891	19th to 25th April 1891
Gadag	28th January to 3rd February 1891 and 2nd to 4th March 1891	26th May to 4th June 1891

ly and neatly kept. No irregularity of any serious nature was discovered. Errors of the ordinary kind were duly reported to me.

11 The amount of village inspection, done by me, during the year is shown below:-

Taluka	Villages				Ryots' receipt books examined		Boundary marks examined	
	Total number	Number visited	Number in which accounts were examined	Number in which records were examined	In how many villages	Number of books	In how many villages	No of fields
Havalgund	95	95	49	49	87	1274	36	340
Ron	86	77	46	46	56	865	36	318
Gadag	106	99	44	44	85	248	34	317
Total	287	271	139	139	228	3387	106	975

The village accounts and records were found to be neatly and carefully kept. Out of a total number of 25[illegible] village accountants, it was

to fine 34 and to reprimand
out of a total number of
77 Patils, 12 were suspended
4 fined 9 reprimanded and
dismissed.
of dismissal and suspension
was awarded to the Patils con-
cerned, for inertness or for throw-
ing obstacles in finding out
culprits in cases of murder and
dacoity. Fines were generally
inflicted for not taking timely
action, in preventing private
encroachments on public lands
and for other negligence.

The Patils are an itelligent
and influential class of
persons in their villages. Almost
all of them are able to read and
write. Many of them are, how-
ever, mixed up with the factions
of their villages. The consequence

-times, go unpunished or remain
undetected. The village accoun
-ants are well up in their wo
Many of them are clever bu
[redacted] tricking habits. They
are at the bottom of all the q
quarrels in their villages. All t
village factions are headed eit
by them or by the Patils. The
prescribed examination for t
office of village accountants
was duly held. A large numb
of men successfully passed
the test.

The ryots' receipt books
were examined, in accorda
with the procedure prescribe
at page 84 of the Manual of
Revenue accounts. No complai
of overpayment was made by
any one. The cultivators know
by heart what they have to pa
from year to year, because no
change takes place in their occu

annual comparison of their
recent books acts as a sort of
refresher of their memories.

Besides primary education has
been making such a steady pro-
gress among them that many
can read their own books. Excess
payment, under the circum-
stances, is impossible. The
practice of viva voce examin-
ation brings the ryots into con-
tact with District officers, to
whom they can relate their wa-
nts and grievances and
who obtain a knowledge of their
ways and means.

The boundary marks have
been in good order. The people
themselves seem to be alive to
the advantages of keeping them
in proper condition. There
was no difficulty in getting
the spoilt marks repaired by
the land holders. A few pro-
— secutions

wilful distruction of boundar

I examined the registers of births and deaths in all the vil visited by me. They were kept a fairly accurate ma-
-er accuracy was found in vill than in municipal towns. Omi sions in the registers were duly noticed by fines or reprimand according to circumstances.

The Circle Inspectors have be performing their duties zealous and satisfactorily. I tested the work as shown below:—

Talukas	Number of villages in which crop inspection work was tested	Number of vill in which the annual cens registers were tested
Ranavgund	14	11
Ron	13	11
Gadag	15	12

The inspection of crops was not at all formal but was done

village accountants estimates, were found to be properly made. Owing to the custom of sowing mixtures of crops, the making of [illegible] is not an easy matter. The village accountants have, however, fairly grappled with the difficulty. Their estimates, of course, cannot be so accurate as those of the trained Circle Inspectors.

The annual census work was also well performed. The number of human beings and cattle were accurately filled in in the several registers tested. At the time of making enquiries about the annual census at different houses, which were selected at random, opportunity was taken to verify the entries in the registers of births and deaths and to find out omissions in them. The result has been described

described above

Vaccination has been pr
-gressing satisfactorily. Almos
all the children attending sch
have been vaccinated and
re[illegible] of them even revacc
-nated. Though the benefits o
vaccination have begun to b
understood, opposition to it h
not died out. There is greate
reluctance shown for revaccin
-tion than for primary vaccin
-tion. The introduction of anim
vaccination into the municipa
limits of Gadag Bettigeri is
under consideration. This sy
if adopted generally will dis
-arm opposition, which is not s
much against vaccination
itself, as it is against carryi
about children for giving lym

12 The number of cases
decided by Mamledars unde
Bombay Act III of 1876 and
the results of supervision are

Talukas	No. of cases decided	No examined	No referred to the Collector
Havalgund	59	50	1
Aragund Petha	20	10	"
Gadag	34	18	"
Mundargi petha	18	11	"
Total	95	84	1

the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaries have done their work satisfactorily. Their decisions were fair and sound. There was no undue delay in the disposal of cases, except on the part of the Mamlatdar of Havalgund, who had taken from two to three month's time in disposing of four of his cases. His explanation for the delay has been called for and will be duly submitted to you, when received. One of the two cases referred to the Collector related to a technical point only. An acting Mamlatdar of Havalgund decided a case before he was gazetted as such. His action in disposing of the case,

gazetted was opposed to the [illegible]
expressed by the Remembrancer
of Legal affairs, in Government
Resolution No 6828 of 2nd October 1[illegible]
Judicial Department. The other
case was that of the Inamdar
of Ron, who decided in favour
of the Plaintiff a question of ob-
-struction to the fixing of waterpi
on the roof of a house. Such
-structions have not been mentio
in the second para: of section
of Bombay Act III of 1876. The
Inamdar's action was therefo
illegal.

13 The number of meetings h
by the Taluka Local Boards a
the amount of inspection of work
are as follows:—

Taluka	number of members	Meetings: number held	Meetings: Average attendance	Meetings: No of times the Collector was present	Inspection: No of works	Inspection: No of works inspected	Inspection: Average inspected
Navalgund	19	6	10	3	11	11	
Ron	16	3	8	2	27	27	
Gadag	17	6	8½	2	20	20	

talukas	No of cases decided	No examined	No referred to the collector
Avalgund	59	50	1
Nagund Petha	20	10	"
Sadag	34	18	"
Sindargi petha	18	11	"
Total	95	84	1

given in the margin. The Mamledars and Mahalkaries have done their work satisfactorily. Their decisions were fair and sound. There was no undue delay in the disposal of cases, except on the part of the Mamledar of Navalgund, who had taken from two to three month's time in disposing of four of his cases. His explanation for the delay has been called for and will be duly submitted to you, when received. One of the two cases referred to the Collector related to a technical point only. An acting Mamledar of Navalgund decided a case before he was gazetted as such. His action in disposing of the case, before

gazetted, was opposed to the opinion expressed by the Remembrancer of Legal affairs, in Government Resolution No 6828 of 2nd October 1883 Judicial Department. The other case was that of the Mamlatdar of Ron, who decided in favor of the Plaintiff a question of obstruction to the fixing of waterpipes on the roof of a house. Such obstructions have not been mentioned in the second para: of section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1876. The Mamlatdar's action was therefore illegal.

13 The number of meetings held by the Taluka Local Boards and the amount of inspection of works are as follows:—

Taluka	number of members	Meetings: number held	Meetings: average attendance	Meetings: no of times the Collector inspected	Inspections: no of works	Inspections: works inspected	Inspections: average [illegible]
Navalgund	19	6	10	3	11	11	6
Ron	16	3	8	2	27	27	1[illegible]
Gadag	17	6	8½	2	20	20	1[illegible]

Board spent Rs 310-4-5 on the improvement of watersupply; Rs 363-5-6 on repairs to roads and Dharamshalas and Rs 541-12-3 on planting and preserving roadside trees. This Board has spent very little amount on water works. But a well, which was provided for in the Budget, could not be taken in hand, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site for it. The Ron Taluka Local Board expended a large sum Rs 5298-10-9 on the construction and repairs of tanks and wells and Rs 705-6-1 on repairing roads and Dharamshalas. The Taluka Local Board of Gadag incurred an expenditure of Rs 3860-1-4 on new wells and on repairs of old ones and tanks, and of Rs 1191-5-6 on repairs to roads and

-ing and preserving of road
-side trees were also attended
to. The rearing of seedlings
in nurseries in the Navalgund
and Ron Talukas is a diffic
ul — for want of sufficie
supply of water. The Ron
Taluka Local Board has sav
its nursery, from total ruin,
at a great cost, on account
the failure of water in the ta
on the banks of which it wa
established. Watering of tree
after being planted, is costly
owing to long distances from
which water has to be fetched.
The Ron and Gadag Taluka
Boards have properly paid
greater attention to the improve
-ment of watersupply than to
other Kinds of works, as the de
-ficiency of water is very mu
felt in many villages. Tanks

Canal

pon for water. If the rainfall
scanty as it happened during
the year, tanks are not filled
up with water. Wells are not sunk
on consequence of brackishness
of water obtained ~~so~~ there.
People fully appreciate all these
difficulties and willingly contribute
their mite in furtherance of their
own welfare. The District Local
Board has sanctioned a sum of
money for the trial of a tube-
well, which, if proved success-
ful, will be a great boon to the
ing suffering community.

The Ron and Gadag Taluka
Local Boards have worked well
under their respective Vice Pre-
sidents, who are also the Inam-
dars of the Talukas. Rao
Saheb Hanmant Yamaji Bel-
vanki, a pensioned Inamdar
held the office of the Vice President
of the Ron Taluka Local Board

till the month of January last
when he resigned his office for p
of private business: It is only
due to him to record here that
he worked very zealously and
actively, not only in carrying
out the works but also in per
-suading the people to contribu
very liberally towards the water
works of their villages. I regret
say that the working of the
Nawalgund Taluka Local Boa
was not so good, under its
present non-official President
It is frequent absence from the
Taluka on private affairs cau
delays in many respects, whic
were very inconvenient at tim
The members of the different W
Committees showed interest in
works, which were carried ou
in or near to their villages.

14 The number of schools in my
charge and of school houses especially

[illegible]	[illegible] vernacular	[illegible] primary	[illegible] Government school-houses
[illegible]	4	51	10
[illegible]	2	34	15
Gadag	1	46	18

them are stated as marginally. I visited all the schools in the [illegible] division. Ten [illegible] and 3 in the Gadag Taluka. I was also present at the examination of two schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

The progress of education has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Two new schools have been established. There has been great improvement in the attendance at schools. There is a growing desire among the villagers of several places to have schools in their villages. Want of funds seems to be the chief obstacle in meeting with their wishes. Many villages, which are not fortunate enough to have Local Boards' schools, have started indigenous ones. Some of these latter compare favorably with

are in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government. The sixth the highest standard taught in our schools. The teaching staff is good. The relations between school masters and the villagers Cordial. Complaints against the former are rare and many of them are anxious to improve the schools. The results of the examinations by the Deputy Educational Inspector have generally been satisfactory. Prizes were distributed in some schools, by voluntary subscriptions among Sankars and others. The Municipal schools are as efficiently conducted as the Board ones. The Municipalities are ever ready to listen to advice tendered by the Educational authorities, whose instructions are attended to as long as money is available to effect the suggested

The girls schools are also in
fair condition. In some of them.
the attendance, which was low last
year, has considerably improved.
There are also girls' classes attached
some of the schools, and a few
girls are always to be found in
the majority of the boys' schools.
In the girls' schools embroidery
work is well done but greater
attention seems to be necessary to
needle work.

Education among the Muhomadans has been making a
steady progress. Kanarese is taught
in all the Hindustani schools and
classes, which are generally well
attended. The low castes, such
as the Mahars, Mochis and others
also appreciate the benifits of being
able to read and write. But
their education is still in its in-
fancy and will take a long time
before

them, as among the cultivating cl

The two night schools in the
Kavalgund and Ron Talukas
show no sign of improvement.
Almost the same men and bo
who were scholars last year, h
been learning the same books
without any beneficial results.
Neither they nor their teachers ca
be blamed for this backward
state. The schools are held f
about a couple of hours at nigh
time, when both the pupils an
their masters come tired after t
day's hard work. It is but na
al, under the circumstances,
that their progress should be
slow. It is not easy to teac
grown up men, whose forefath
had never known the art of
reading and writing. The sy
however, requires a longer tria
to judge of its results.

much attention as could be given with short funds at the disposal of the Educational Department. Several schools have their own gymnasiums. But those that are without them have no means of exercising their boys. Every year few schools should, I think, be provided with gymnastic instruments out of the Educational Local Cess fund.

Many members of the several Local Boards and village school committees take great deal of interest in their schools, which they are ever ready to improve in attendance and other matters. Funds are raised for building new school houses or for repairing the existing ones.

Free studentships are restricted to a certain number only in each school. This rule, sometimes operates harshly on

- not be admitted free in a sch
owing to the number of free st
- dents having already reached
the prescribed maximum. The
levy of higher fees than half an
anna in different classes by
cultivators' boys is also consider
a hardship. It will be an en
- couragement to primary edu
- tion, if the fees, received in
higher classes, are reduced in
the case of the sons of agricultu
- ists. A larger number of free
- studentships will also be a free
boon.

15 The records of the Sub-
-Registry offices in my charge were
duly exa
-mined o
the dates
shown in
the marg
and repo
of errors discovered were made
the District Registrar. All the o

Talukas	Date of examin-ation
Navalgund	17th December 1890
Ron	9th January 1891
Gadag	3rd March 1891

16 The extent to which my original jurisdiction has been exercised, and the results of the con-

	Number of Cases	Number of accused	Nos of accused Committed to Sessions	Committed	Acquitted	Discharged	On appeal or revision nos of sentences Confirmed	Modified	Reversed
[illegible]	31	43	5	20	8	10	4	"	1
2	20	27	1	11	4	11	"	"	"
9	22	56	27	11	5	13	"	"	"
2	73	126	33	42	17	34	4	"	1

-troll exercised over it by superior authority are given in the margin. Petty

mes have decreased, owing to number of notoriously bad characters having been bound over to maintain their good behaviour for varions periods. On the other hand, there have been a number of murders, some of which yet remain undetected. One murder case was taken up by me direct, without the intervention of the Police, as my camp happened at the time

of crime. The murderer was committed to the Session Court by which he was sentenced to transportation for life. The cause of murders are jealousy, disputes about lands and family feuds. The non-detection of these crimes is due solely to party feelings which exist in all villages and even among respectable classes. Slightest animosity is sufficient to incite a man to murder. It is a matter of surprise that such heinous crimes should be rife among a people, who are total abstainers from meat and drink.

17 The appellate criminal work of my charge was retained by the District Magistrate till 1st September last, since which date it

Name of Sub Magistrates	Powers exercised	Number of Cases	Persons convicted	On appeal or revision number of individual sentences confirmed	modified	Reversed
R.S. Ramjin-rao alt Seshgir	Magistrate 2nd Class	27	9	"	"	"
R.S. Ganpat Laxmaya S	Do	1	"	"	"	"
R.S. Bapuji Vinayek Khare	Do	6	6	"	1	"
Ayam Gurseddappa Siddappa	Do 3rd Class	163	43	9	"	"
		197	58	9	1	"
Ayam Garnak Malhar	Do	1	1	"	"	"
" Shridhar Narhar	Do	7	7	"	"	1
Bench of Magis-trates	Do	10	10	"	"	"
		18	18	"	"	1
R.S. Bapuji Vinayek Khare	Magistrate 2nd Class	2	1	"	1	"
Sub Dr R Saldanha	3rd Class Magistrate	46	7	"	"	4
Ayam Raghvendra Jayacharya	Do	97	11	1	"	"
		145	19	1	1	4
R.S. Raghvendra Govind	Magistrate 2nd Class	4	3	"	"	"
Ayam Swamirao Sanapati	Do 3rd Class	5	1	"	"	"
R.S. Bapuji Vinayek Khare	Do 2nd Class	8	5	"	"	"
		17	9	"	"	"
Ayam Dasa Balwant	Magistrate 3rd Class	24	6	3	"	"

entrusted to me. The marginal table gives the number of cases disposed of by each Sub Magistrate in my charge with the result of the exercise of my appellate powers. The work the Sub Magistrates was well performed.

18 There are six Municipalities in my charge as shown in the margin. Of three Annigeri and Ta

Name of Municipality	No of meetings attended by the President
ag Bettigeri	4
Gajendragad	4
Annigeri	2
	1

have been established only from June last. The Municipality of [illegible]-nur being only for the purposes of the fair, held there annually, is managed by the neighbouring Municipality of Haveri.

5. Gadag Bettageri is the largest and the most intelligent of the 3 Municipalities in my charge. Its income during the year was Rs 33,30 and the expenditure was about the same. Of the total expenditure Rs 5200 were spent on sanitation and conservancy and Rs 15,000 on schools, Dispensary &c.. There is an Anglo vernacular school at Gadag which is almost self supporting, the Municipality contributing only about Rs 300 annually.

The chief sources of Revenue are octroi and house tax. The bulk of the Revenue is derived by the levy of octroi duties. New octroi-refund rules have been passed by the Municipality. They will remain

suffered by the shortness of time within which refund of octroi has hitherto been allowable. The rate of the house tax varies from Annas 8 to Rs 5. This rate is too low for the two [redacted] which steadily rising. Many large buildings have of late been erected. A building whose annual estimated rental Rs 40 pays the same amount of tax viz Rs 5 as a superior building whose annual rental would be Rs 200. I pointed out this anomaly to the Commissioners and it was with great difficulty that they were induced by me in June last to adopt a higher scale, which is now in force in Dharwar. The opposition to the introduction of the higher scale is very great. The inhabitants would say nothing against the raising of octroi duties but they would not like to see the house tax increased to the

lightest

slightest extent. The levy of the house tax had also fallen into arre
It had become the practice for the last four years to collect the tax after it had long been over due. Seeing that such a state of thi was not desirable, I put a stop t it and got all the arrears realize The total arrears which amounted to Rs 12400 last year, have now been brought down to Rs 882
The vacant quarters of the Assistant Surgeon at Gadag having been de-clared unsafe for habitation, a new building has been erected at a cost of nearly Rs 6000. The Muni-cipality has recently introduced a raised tax to supplement its income.

The income of the Ranebennur Municipality amounted during the year to Rs 7600 and expenditure about the same. Most of the amount was spent on schools, Dispensary and a new municipal office building.

provement of the town. There were
no Bhangies up to last year. During
the year under report two were enter-
tained. The majority of the Municipal
Commissioners were against keeping
Bhangies, as they feared that their
pit privies would be doomed. But
at last they were prevailed upon
to give their assent to my proposal.
The water supply of the town is in
deficient. There is only one tank,
which provides water to the whole
town. The Municipality was clean-
ing it by the aid of popular in-
subscription but the work had to
be stopped, as the tank received
a supply of water by the fall of
rain in the middle of June last.
Octroi and house tax are the source
of income.

The revenue of the Municipality is derived by the levy of a poll and booth tax at the time of the fair, which lasts for about

about 8 days and is each a
attended by about a lac and
a half of people. I visited Jam
-nur both before and at the time
of the fair and determined with
the aid of the Commissioners what
works should be carried out. Rs 22
were spent on improving the wat
supply; Rs 3340 on the construct
and repairs of roads and Rs 1780
on building a Dharamshala f
lepers. The income of the muni
-cipality amounted to Rs 7,000 duri
the year

The Karagund municipalit
is hampered in carrying out wor
of Public utility by large expense
on account of primary educat
The only source of its revenue
house tax. The year's income
amounted to Rs 5600. The expe
-diture on primary education,
sanitation, waterworks &c. was
Rs 2850 The conservancy servi
is poor. There was the same

for the entertainment of Bhangies. ...ves have, however, been kept since ...e year 1890-91. The people of ...aragund collected Rs 2475 about ... years ago and gave the amount ... the Municipality of Haragund, for ...xpenditure on improving a tank. ...wing to some disagreement amongst ...e subscribers the amount was lent ...t at interest. After a great deal ... persuasion, a majority of ...e subscribers agreed in March ...ast to spend the money on ...eepening the tank. The work ...as just now been commenced.

The Annigeri and Ron ... municipalities have just com- ...menced their term of office At their first special general meeting both the Municipalities have adopted a scale of house tax, which will be duly submitted for sanction, after all the formalities of law ... have been observed. Both the ...

Municipalities have made a g
beginning.

The smooth working of th
Municipalities was, sometimes
disturbed by internal jealousies
~~Disp~~ ~~among~~ the membe
close and frequent attention ha
to be paid to all details, however
small. The consequence is th
the correspondence work of m
office has increased very muc
The recovery of house tax is neve
thought of by any of the Municip
-palities, unless reminded of it
by me. There is not much arre
in any of the Municipalities o
account of that tax.

In minor Municipalities
the funds are too small to sho
any good results. It is but
fair that larger grants from Pr
-vincial and Local Funds sho
be made to Municipal schools
than at present.

19 Village

measures have been adopted
the amelioration of the insanitary
ndition of villages, under sections
and 34 of Bombay Act VII of
7. Seven prosecutions in the
n and two in the Gadag Taluka
ere instituted under the former
ection. All of them resulted in
nictions. Fines varying from
ur annas to five Rupees were
flicted. The work of remov-
g prickly pear in the vicinity
villages has been going on in
e Mundargi Petha. It has
lready been finished in 11
illages. Manure heaps have
een removed to distant
laces in several villages of
the Ron Taluka. No places
have been set apart, for natural
purposes, in any of the villages.

a few in the Ron Taluka, kau
cowdung heaps and manure
close to habitations. It is dif
-ficult to provide lands for the
objects, outside villages, beca
no waste land is available in
the majority of cases. During t
fair weather, people resort to
fields for calls of nature. But
the monsoon, they are obliged
commit nuisances round abou
their villages, owing to agricultur
operations. The only remidy for
this necessary evil is to assign
separate places, at fair distance
from dwelling houses, for the peop
to ease themselves. But it is a
work, which would cost a grea
deal of money in acquiring pri
-vate lands.

The general conservancy
villages is deplorable. There is

vicinity. Animals are stalled within and close to houses at night time. This is a very old custom, which, it is feared, will be impossible to alter without an amount of expense and dissatisfaction, incommensurate with the advantage to be gained.

No Sanitary Committees have yet been established under the Sanitation Act. Nor any voluntary organisation has as yet been brought into operation, the people being too apathetic on the matter.

The Taluka and District officers have been giving advices to the people and have been impressing on their minds the urgency of Sanitary improvements. The general duty a great deal but it is

hoped that Contact with
to the subject will produce
beneficial results.

I have the honor to
Sir
your most obedient ser
R Ekanga
District Deputy Collr

List of places at which the officer in charge of the District Deputy Collector's office resided during the year 1890

	Name of village	From what date to what date	No. of days spent at each village	Remarks
	Dharwar	1st to 26th July 1890	26	
	Gadag	27th and 28th July 1890	2	
	Dharwar	29th July to 16th October 1890	50	
	Gadag	17th October 1890	1	
	Dharwar	18th October to 20th November 1890	34	
	Timmapur	21st to 24th November 1890	4	
Taluka Haveri	Moral	25th to 27th November 1890	3	
	Baddur	28th November to 1st December 1890	4	
	Hargund	2nd to 8th December 1890	7	
	Havalgund	9th to 17th December 1890	9	
Taluka Ron	Gavgal	18th to 20th December 1890	3	
	Sandigwad	21st to 23rd December 1890	3	
	Christmas Holidays	24th December 1890 to 2nd January 1891	10	
	Ron	3rd to 10th January 1891	8	
	Bevenkatti	11th to 13th January 1891	3	
	Gajendragad	14th to 17th January 1891	4	
	Kudgunde	18th to 21st January 1891	4	
	Kanegal	22nd to 24th January 1891	3	

Gadag	28th January to 3rd February 1891	7
Kattur	4th to 5th February 1891	2
Hulkoti	6th to 8th February 1891	3
Kadampur	9th to 11th February 1891	3
Chandargi	12th to 16th February 1891	5
Papnasi	17th February 1891	1
Annigeri	18th February 1891	1
Ranalgund	19th February 1891	1
Ranagund	20th February 1891	1
Kalandi	21st to 22nd February 1891	2
Gadag	23rd February to 4th March 1891	10
Kadhadi	5th to 7th March 1891	3
Hungundi	8th to 11th March 1891	4
Shirol	12th to 15th March 1891	4
Hampiholi	16th to 19th March 1891	4
Ranagund	20th to 23rd March 1891	4
Ranalgund	24th to 28th March 1891	5
Yemmur	29th to 31st March 1891	3
Ranalgund	1st to 4th April 1891	4
Annigeri	5th to 10th April 1891	6
Kanvar	11th to 14th April 1891	4
Annigeri	15th April 1891	1
Ranalgund	16th to 18th April 1891	3
Ron	19th to 25th April 1891	7
Chikkanagol	26th to 27th April 1891	2

Taluka Gadag	Gadag	2nd to 3rd May 1891	2
	Yelisirur	4th to 7th May 1891	4
	Chikwadvati	8th May 1891	1
	Hammigi	9th to 13th May 1891	5
	Hesrur	14th to 16th May 1891	3
	Dambal	17th to 18th May 1891	2
	Gadag	19th May 1891	1
	Dharwar	20th May 1891	1
Taluka Gadag	Dambal	21st to 24th May 1891	4
	Gadag	25th May to 10th June 1891	17
	Dharwar	11th to 26th June 1891	16
	Gadag	27th to 29th June 1891	3
	Dharwar	30th June 1891	1

Dharwar
21st July 1891

R E Kanga
District Deputy
Collector

Revenue for Collection

Decrease

1	Decrease owing to the remeasurement & Survey of Survey Nos 31, 32 and 33 of Kalawadi according to Revenue Survey Sipan	9	"	"
2	Decrease in the amount of judi owing to the correction of Sanads	2	7	"
3	Decrease in the amount of judi owing to diluvion	2	8	"
4	Miscellanous land Revenue	1925	9	2
				1939 8 2

Increase

1	Land taken up for agricultural purposes out of a Kalla	16	"	"
2	A piece of land, forming part of an old road, included in a Survey number	2	"	"
3	Life Inam resumed	67	"	"
4	Owing to Correction of a Sanad		15	"
5	Owing to the settlement of judi payable by Patils and Kulkarnis	985	8	"

	Revenue	375	14 3	1447	5	3		
	Net decrease						492	2
	Local Fund							
	Net decrease						113	4
	Talukwise							
	Alienations							
	Decrease							
1	Life Inam resumed	5	" "					
2	Owing to the correction of Akarband	3	4 "					
3	Decrease owing to fraction of an anna in the amount of judi being excluded	"	" 6					
4	Owing to the correction of judidar Patrika	1272	" "	1280	4	6		
	Increase							
1	Owing to increase in the amount of judi	"	" 6					
2	Increase owing to the Correction of judidar Patraka	2	8 "					
				2	8	6		
	Net decrease						1277	12
	Revenue for collection							
	Decrease							
1	Owing to the correction of Akarband	16	12 "					

rection of Judidar
Patraka ——— 7 4 "
Miscellanious Land
Revenue ——— 268 5 "
——— 292 5 "

Increase

1 Land taken up for
Cultivation —— 22 " "
2 Life Inam resumed 5 " "
3 Owing to the correction
of Akarband — 13 " "
4 Owing to the correction
of Judidar Patrak 1269 8 "
5 Miscellanious Land
Revenue ——— 629 12 4
——— 1939 4 4

Net Increase ——— 1646 15 4

Local Fund

Net Increase ——— 44 4 10

Taluka Gadag

Alienations

Decrease

1 Owing to the in-
-crease of Permanent
Nazarana ——— 2 11 "
2 Owing to the cor-
-rection of Sanads — 9 " 3 4 "

Increase

1 Owing to the cor-
-rection of Akarband 16 " "

2 Grant of a new Inam to a Shetsandi at Nagarhalli	12	-	-		28	-	-	
Net Increase							24	12

Revenue for Collection

Decrease

1 Owing to the correction of Karband	1	-	-					
2 Owing to the grant of Inam to a Shetsandi	4	"	"					
3 Miscellanous Land Revenue	420	14	6		425	14	6	

Increase

1 Owing to the cultivation of waste lands	88	8	"					
2 Owing to the increake of gudi	3	4	"					
3 Miscellanous Land Revenue	103	3	"		194	15	-	
Net Decrease							230	15

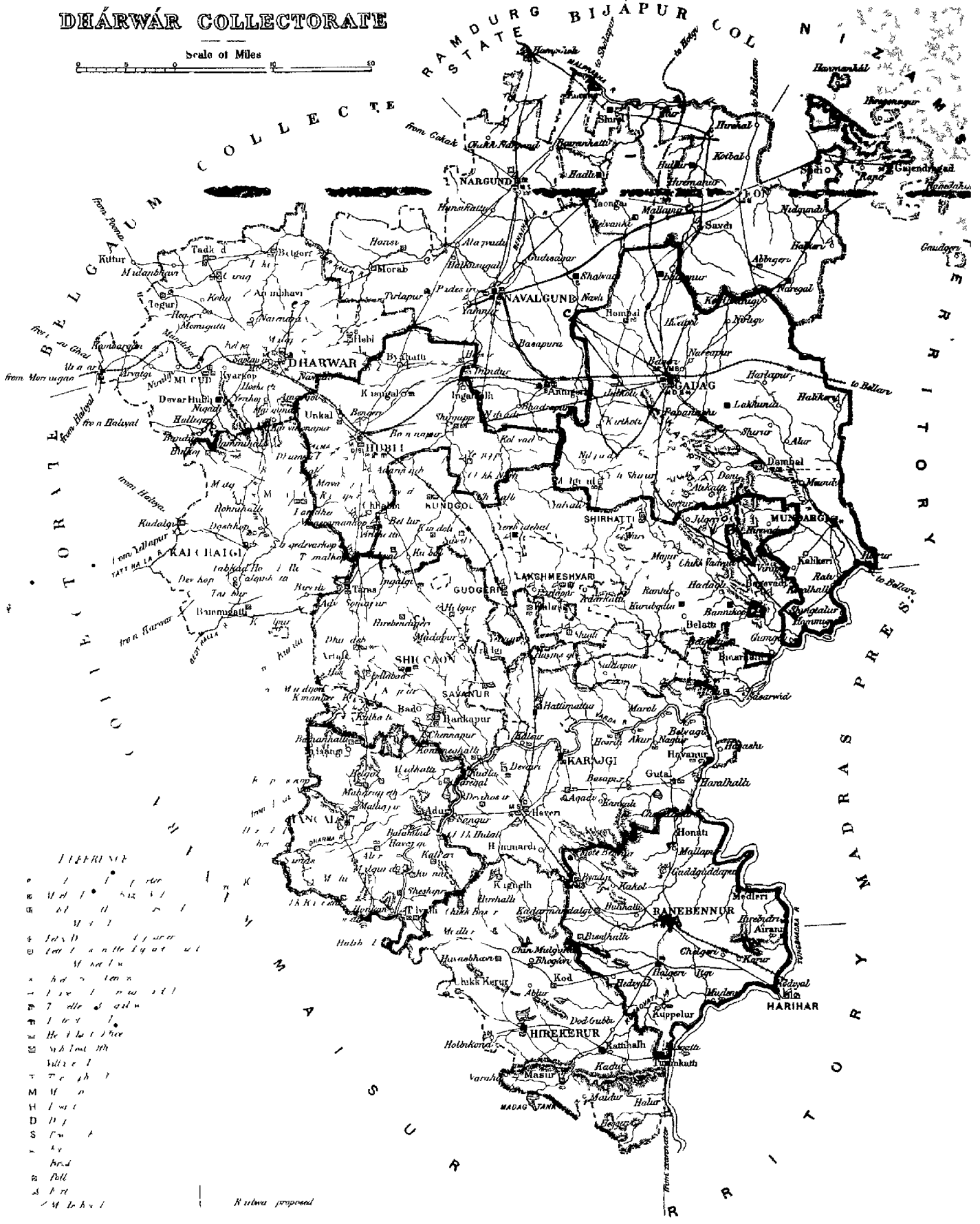
Local Fund

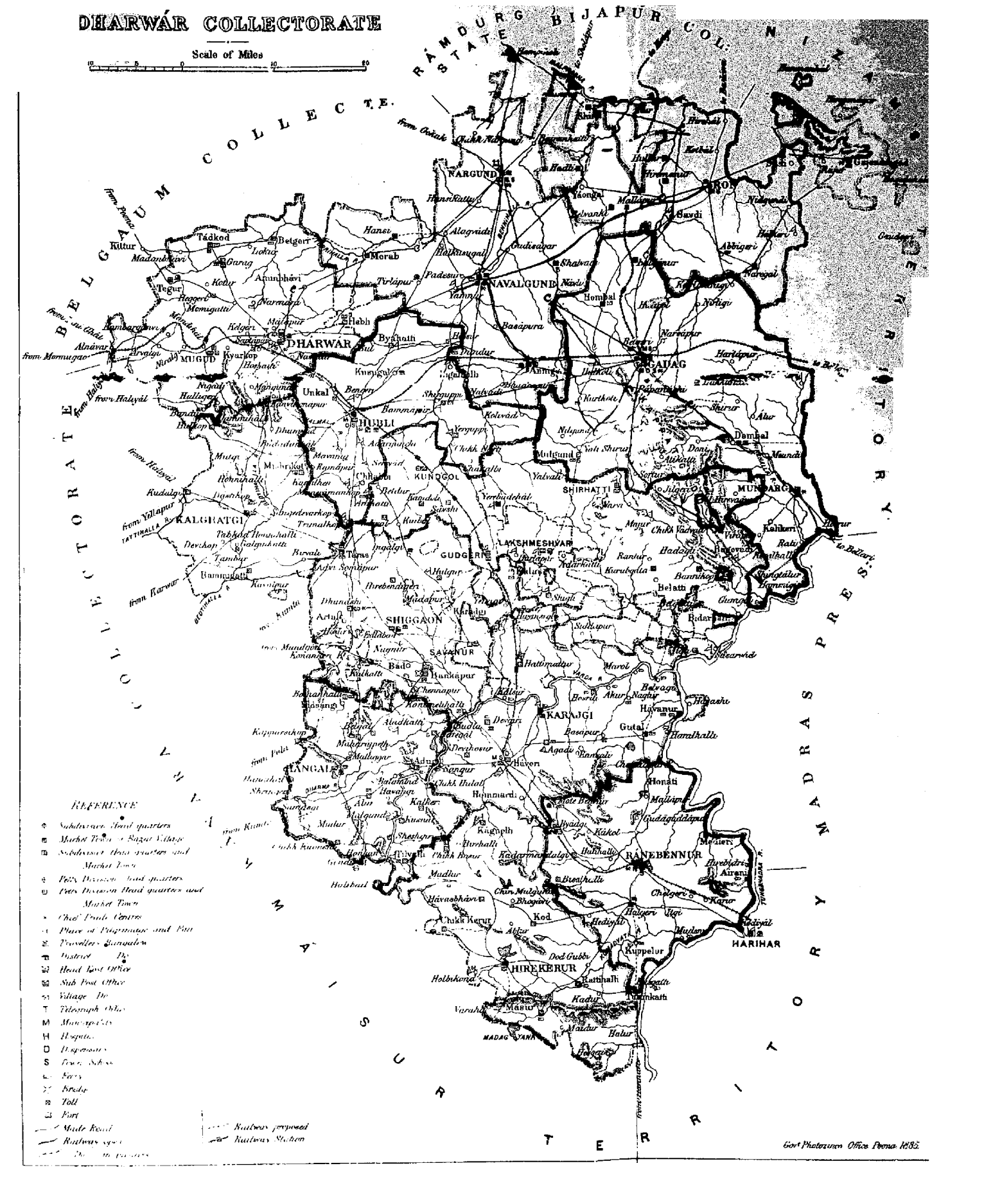
Net decrease							24	-

Dharwar
July 1891

R E Kan

District Deputy C


DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 50
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
RAMDURG STATE
BIJÁPUR COLLECTORATE
NIZAM'S TERRITORY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
MYSORE TERRITORY
NARGUND
NAVALGUND
DHARWAR
HUBLI
KUNDGOL
SHIRHATTI
GADAG
MUNDARGI
RANEBENNUR
HARIHAR
HIREKERUR
KARAJGI
SAVANUR
SHIGAON
KALGHATGI
GUDGERI
LAKSHMESHVAR
Kuppelur
Rattihalh
Masur
Madag
Halur
Kadur
Honali
Gutal
Haralhalli
Belvagi
Havanur
Belatti
Damhal
Lakhundi
Harlapur
Laksar
Alur
Kaliker
Rata
Hirekal
Kotbal
Hulkoti
Hiremanur
Suvel
Nidgundi
Abbigeri
Naregal
Nargund
Yaonga
Mallapa
Kalvanki
Hadli
Shirur
Ramanhatti
Chukk Rabkavi
Gudisagar
Shalwadi
Basapura
Navli
Bombal
Kurtkoti
Shirur
Alur
Damhal
Mukadam
Jalagi
Kaliker
Rata
Hirur
Belatti
Gunjigatur
Hammigi
Bannikop
Hadagali
Ranker
Kurubgatti
Mayuri
Chuki Vadgeri
Virapur
Hattimattur
Maroli
Akur
Naglur
Gutal
Haralhalli
Honali
Mallapur
Guddigiddigeri
Byadgi
Kakol
Motebennur
Kadarmandalgi
Hulihalli
Airani
Karur
Chalgeri
Hidagal
Muden
Kuppelur
Rattihalh
Kadur
Masur
Halur
Hirekerur
Holbinkoppa
Varadi
Chikk Rabkavi
Ramanhatti
Hirekal
Kotbal
Hulkoti
Hiremanur
Suvel
Nidgundi
Abbigeri
Naregal
Nargund
Yaonga
Mallapa
Kalvanki
Hadli
Shirur
Gudisagar
Shalwadi
Basapura
Navli
Bombal
Kurtkoti
Damhal
Lakhundi
Harlapur
Alur


DHARWÁR COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20
RÁMDURG STATE
BIJAPUR COLLECTORATE
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
KANARESE DISTRICTS
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
MAISUR TERRITORY
NARGUND
NAVALGUND
DHARWAR
HUBLI
KUNDGOL
KALGHATGI
GUDGERI
LAKSHMESHVAR
SHIRHATTI
GADAG
MUNDARGI
SHIGGAON
SAVANUR
KARAJGI
RANGALI
RANEBENNUR
HIREKERUR
HARIHAR
REFERENCE
Railway proposed
Railway Station
Govt Photozinco Office Poona 1882

~~the District Deputy Collector~~
~~for 1890-91.~~

No. 5338 of 1891.

Dharwar Collector's Office
Dharwar 3rd September 1891.

Para 4 The increase in the amount of the Sabai district Rs 36790 against Rs 1800 in the previous year, is highly satisfactory, and the Kanga and the Subordinate Officers, who aided him in his efforts to publish and popularize the Loan System deserve great credit. Mr. Kanga has bestowed much study on the subject and his suggestions are worthy of consideration.

Para 6. Nothing could be

[redacted] Deputy Commissioner's report of his outstanding features

Paras 7 and 8. - Mr. Kanga's remarks evince a keen interest in the welfare of the population of his charge.

Para 10. Mr. Kanga is the only Assistant who has performed two examinations of the accounts of his Talukas.

Para 11. The village inspection performed is distinctly good, and represents a really excellent season's work.

Para 17. Mr. Kanga's magisterial record is good. He was entrusted with appellate powers during the year.

Mr. Kanga's report from beginning to end is much interesting and shows that his observation is capable of taking an intelligent and

broad view of generalities as well as a searching and discriminating enquiry into particulars. Mr. Lanza is a valuable Assistant to Laine in the District, and fully deserves a repetition of the commendations bestowed on him by Mr. Crawley Bacon last year.

A. Gray

Acting Collector
Dharwar.

No. 3512 OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 11th September 1891.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to forward the Administrative [illegible] of Dhárwár together with those of his Assistants and District Deputy.

2. The rainfall was up to the average in most parts of the District, but in places did not come as opportunely as might have been desired to secure really good crops. In the Gadag, Navalgund, and Ron tálukas both the kharíf and rabi crops were indifferent on the whole, and the payment of the Government demand in those tálukas, without the use of coercion, is ascribed by the Sub-divisional officer to the resources remaining with the cultivators as the results of previous good harvests. In the Ranebennur, Karajgi, Hángal, and Kod tálukas the harvest was fair, whilst in the remaining four tálukas it was unusually good. Prices remained at the same level as in the previous year, and the season was on the whole favourable.

In one of the villages in the Ránebennur Táluka, thirty houses were completely destroyed and twenty, more or less damaged by the overflooding of a tank. Owing however to the free grants of wood made and the giving of an improved village site, the inhabitants of this village are reported to be now in a better position than they were in before.

3. The rates of births and deaths were respectively 42 and 24 per mille. The latter seems unaccountably low, but the village returns would *prima facie* appear to be accurate, as the difference between their figures and those of the Census taken in February last is only 2,413.

Rural Census 1,048 901
February Census 1,051 314

4. Except in the Hubli Dispensary, there was an increase in the attendance of out door patients which is attributed to the prevalence of influenza. Officers of the Assistant Surgeon class are in charge of the dispensaries at Hubli and Gadag, and the large attendance at those institutions evinces their popularity. Mr. Gray's remarks on the sanitary condition of the different Municipal towns will be dealt with more appropriately in the Municipal report.

The District was very free from any serious outburst of epidemic disease save influenza. Only 61 deaths from cholera occurred.

As regards village sanitation, a fair beginning seems to have been made in the sub-division in charge of Mr. Kanga. Nine prosecutions were instituted under section 31 of Bombay Act VII of 1867, and in all of them convictions were obtained. In several villages manure heaps were removed to a distance from the village sites. The destruction of prickly pear was also attended to. The only progress reported from the other sub-divisions is the issue of circular orders to give effect to the provisions of the Bombay District Police Act.

Paragraphs 8 and 9—Prices of produce and labour.

The variations in the prices of produce and labour are too slight to call for any remarks.

5. The facts mentioned in the reports of the Collector and his Assistants show that the cultivators are now commencing to appreciate more thoroughly the advantages accruing to them from the system of the grant of loans by Government for land improvement. During the year under report no less a sum than Rs. 39,450 was so advanced as compared with only Rs. 2,800 in 1889-90. The rate of interest charged by money-lenders for sums lent by them for similar purposes in the sub-division in charge of Mr. Enthoven is stated to be 12 per cent., whilst in that forming the subject of Mr. Knight's report, it is reported to be 18 per cent. The adoption of Mr. Kanga's suggestion that the rate of interest

Paragraph 10—Takavi advances.

charged by Government on its loans should be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum, seems, therefore, unnecessary and undesirable. Mr. Kanga is possibly not aware that the local Government has itself to pay interest on the money advanced to it and loaned out by itself, and some margin is needed to save itself from loss through defaulting debtors. In a district where there is a large demand for capital on account of the through traffic and the opening of joint-stock industries, Government advances will hardly have an appreciable effect on the rate of interest charged by local capitalists. All that is needed is to place within the reach of honest and enterprising cultivators sufficient funds at a comparatively very low rate of interest to enable them to undertake the improvement

Paragraph 12.—Condition of the people.

6. The general condition of the people is distinctly prosperous taking the District as a whole. Both trade and agriculture are thriving The growing demand for wheat has given a stimulus to its cultivation, and the ryots are now enabled to dispose of their crops while standing. One effect of the construction of the railway has been to bring the buyers to the doors of the growers and the latter are now able to sell their surplus produce, their cotton, wheat, and other cereals, on the spot to purchasers from Bombay, Hubli and other large trading centres without having to incur the trouble and expense of conveying them to distant markets. Another result has been the equalization of prices and the prevention of violent local fluctuations in them from year to year. As pointed out, however, by Mr. Enthoven, one consequence of these effects of the working of the railway has been to injure the trade and diminish the income of the smaller Municipal and Market towns. The whole of the Land Revenue demand of Rs. 24,92,471-7-11 was paid without any pressure, and the fact that this was done even in tálukas, where there was a comparative failure of the crops without any compulsory sales of land, save in an absolutely insignificant number of cases and without the passing away of holdings from the hands of ryots into those of money-lenders, was due, as mentioned by Mr Kanga, to the past seasons of plenty and the general prosperity enjoyed by the ryots since the last famine.

Paragraphs 13 and 14.—Jamábandi.

7. The Jamabandi was completed before the prescribed date. The Collector himself did the Jamabandi of three tálukas. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of Rs. 233 5-5, the whole demand (Rs. 24,92,471-7-11) was collected by 30th June 1891. No better proof of the general prosperity of the Collectorate could be furnished.

Paragraph 17.—Coercive process

8. In seven cases only—and that for an aggregate amount of Rs. 120—was resort had to the extreme step of selling up the land of defaulters, but the particulars given in the table show that something more than the poverty of the tenants was the cause of the failure to pay the assessment In *five* cases, no bids were obtained and the survey numbers had to be recorded as Government waste. In the remaining two cases the prices realized were only *one* year's assessment. From this it may be inferred that the holdings sold were either bad for agricultural purposes or that the assessment on them was deemed to be too high.

Paragraph 18.—Abkari

9. The total revenue derived from the country liquor farm, toddy shops, tree-foot booth licenses and ganja licenses amounted to Rs. 5,67,574 as against Rs. 4,52,441 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,15,133. This increase was due partly to the inclusion in the country spirit farm of the Sirsi, Yellapur and Sidapur tálukas of the Kanara District and partly to an enhancement of the tree-tax from one to two rupees

The rise in revenue was not, however, accompanied by any increase in the consumption of liquor Of the two kinds of spirit sold, the sales of the 25 U. P. description display a falling off of 8,281 gallons whilst there is a decrease of 19,163 gallons in the sales of the 10 U. P. variety No reason is assigned by the Collector for this material diminution in the quantity of spirit sold

Paragraph 19.—Forests.

10. No progress has yet been made with the new forest settlement and demarcation. The forest revenues fell from Rs. 78,506 to Rs. 71,275, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 42,692 to Rs. 43,985. The decrease in receipts is attributed to the reduced demand for timber and the lower prices which obtained, also to the cessation of sandal wood cuttings and smaller realizations from bamboos and minor forest produce.

Paragraph 20.—Income-tax.

	Number of assessees	Demand	
		Original.	Final
1889	8,676	79,782	77,035
1890	8,576	77,947	77,012

11. The number of persons assessed to the Income-tax and the amount of the demand have alike decreased as shown in the margin.

The number of petitions of objection was materially less, being only 415 as contrasted with 527 in the previous year. This is partly due to a falling off in the number of assessees. The results of the appeals preferred, by which the original assessment was reduced by Rs. 2,035 and the number of tax payers by 81, show that there is still much room for improvement in the preparation of the original lists. With the exception of Rs. 193, the whole of the demand has been collected. The incidence is anna 1, pies 2 per head.

Paragraph 21.—Minors' Estates.

12. The estates of four minors are under the charge of the Collector. The financial condition of the estates is satisfactory. In the case of the minor Bhimapaya, the cash balance exceeds one year's revenue, and some portion of it might with advantage be invested in Government securities.

Paragraph 22.—Village officers.

13. Three Patels were dismissed and 13 punished by suspension as compared with 3 and 4 respectively in the previous year. *The opinions expressed regarding the work of the village officers are conflicting.* Mr. Knight regards them as zealous and diligent in their conduct of the Census operations, and attributes to that fact their neglect of other duties. Mr. Luthoven reports that he found the boundary-marks in his charge in a very bad condition, and that in some instances there had been gross negligence in writing up the ryots' receipt-books and day-books, and holds that to render them at all efficient much and constant attention requires to be paid to them. Mr. Kanga's experience is to a certain extent more favourable to the village officers. He found the receipt-books well kept, the boundary-marks in good order, and the birth and death registers fairly accurate. He, however, remarks that both Pátels and Kulkarnis are very often the leaders of the village factions and the fomenters of village feuds, and that not unfrequently through their intrigues and partisanship serious crimes remain undetected and unpunished. On the whole, the remarks regarding them are not calculated to create a favourable impression.

Paragraph 23.—Examination of the Huzur Account Office.

14. The Collector did not examine the Huzúr Account Office, and the reason assigned for the omission can barely be deemed adequate.

Paragraph 24.—General inspection.

15. The amount of general inspection performed is very satisfactory. Mr. Crawley-Boevey personally inspected the accounts of 5 talukás and 2 mahál. He visited 97 villages and examined the accounts and records of 65 in addition to a considerable number of ryots' receipt-books and boundary-marks. The Collector in specifying the work done by the Circle Inspectors, does not state whether it was, in his opinion, well performed. Mr. Kanga tested their work in 42 villages and found it good.

Paragraph 27.—General cultivation.

16. The total area under cotton cultivation was 471,404 acres against 496,817 acres in the previous year. About one-third of the area was sown with exotic cotton. The decrease is due to a short rainfall in some of the cotton producing tracts where exotic cotton is largely sown.

17. The quantity of waste land remaining available for cultivation in the whole district is now only 48,605 acres or about 3 per cent. of the total culturable area. A large portion of the land still lying waste is situated in the Kod and Ránebennur tálukas. Of the 321 acres resigned during the year, nearly 204 acres were in the Mugad Petha. Their relinquishment was the result partly of the unhealthy character of the locality and partly of the sterile nature of the soil.

Paragraph 29.—Waste lands

Paragraph 31.—Mámlatdárs Courts Act

18. The Collector examined 346 cases against 257 in 1889-90, and states that the work was on the whole satisfactorily performed

Paragrapl. 32 —Crime

19. The Collector's figures relate to only cognizable crime. They have been recently fully reviewed by the Commissioner, who, therefore, considers it unnecessary to offer any further comment here on the subject

Paragraph 33 —Jurisdiction of the District Magistrate

20. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has paid particular attention to the registers of bad characters Of the 55 persons whose cases were enquired into by him 59 were bound over. His practice of hearing appeals personally from all the talukas in rotation is calculated to give a correct insight into the procedure adopted by, and the judicial acumen of, the Subordinate Magistrates, and might be followed in other districts with advantage.

Paragraph34.—Village Police.

21. Eleven only of the 1,437 Pátels held commissions under Section 15 of Act VIII of 1867. Of them 8 actually exercised the special powers conferred on them and disposed of 14 cases in all They are reported to have worked satisfactorily

Paragraph 36 —Cattle trespass

22. The number (34,020) of cattle impounded shows an increase of 4,584, which the Collector ascribes to the united action by the village authorities and the Forest Department in enforcing the provisions of the law The number of cattle impounded by the Forest Department was 3,158 or about one-eleventh of the total number

Paragraph 37 —The working of the Indian Arms Act

23. No prosecutions were instituted under the Indian Arms Act during the year Much care was exercised in the issue of licenses for possessing and carrying arms and the number of such licenses was reduced from 731 in 1889 to 550 in 1890-91.

Paragraph 38 District and Táluka Local Boards

24 But two meetings of the District Local Board were held and the attendance of members at them was much smaller than might be desired. The meetings of 7 of the 11 Táluka Boards were on an average attended by less than half the number of members.

The total income of the Boards during the year was Rs 2,86,313 against Rs 2,73,889 in 1889-90 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 2,67,630 as compared with Rs 2,71,124 in the previous year.

Rs 7,232—Education
" 144750—Civil works
" 17 174—Water supply

The allotments for education civil works and water-supply were as marginally noted In the Collector's opinion, the administration of the Local Boards was satisfactory

Mr Kanga, however, would not seem to take the same view in so far at least as the action of the Taluka Boards is concerned He points out, and apparently with truth, that much money is unprofitably fluttered away by these Boards in doling out to numerous small works in different localities comparatively insignificant sums which are insufficient to accomplish what is really required, and from the outlay of which no permanent benefit results It clearly is preferable to do a few things well and to meet satisfactorily a smaller number of urgent wants in the form of roads water-supply, &c., than to attempt to carry out in a superficial and perfunctory manner a far larger number of miscellaneous undertakings.

25. The remarks made concerning the tanks in the Kod Táluka call for serious attention. It is reported that these important and useful local reservoirs are all falling into a state of more or less disrepair; that the complaints as to their present condition are numerous and urgent; that if they are not speedily taken in hand their state will grow from bad to worse; and that nothing is being done to repair them. The villagers themselves are so sensible of the evil results likely to follow from this neglect of the tanks that they are willing to contribute towards the cost of putting the tanks in order. The subject appears one which requires the early notice of the Public Works Department if abandonment of land and material loss of revenue are to be avoided.

Paragraph 39.—Municipalities

26. Of the 10 Municipalities, 7 have an annual income below Rs. 8,000. That of the other 3 ranges from over Rs. 33,000 to above Rs. 1,06,000.

As regards attendance at meetings, the less important Municipalities, except that of Háveri, show better figures than do the larger ones of Dhárwár, Hubli and Gadag. At Dhárwár one-third of the 68 meetings of the Managing Committee had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Party quarrels still militate against the smooth and successful administration of the Hubli Municipality; otherwise the Municipalities appear to have been conducted with a fair degree of success, though in some, as Mr. Kanga observes, the local governing bodies display considerable remissness in the matter of the collection of the sanctioned taxes on houses, and allow large accumulations of arrears.

Paragraph 49.—Education

27. The number of Local Board and Municipal schools remained unchanged; that of aided schools increased by 31, raising to 527 the number of schools of all classes.

The number of scholars was 30,094 against 27,321 in 1889-90, showing an increase of 2,773. It is a noticeable fact that a private school for boys and girls has been established and is being conducted by a Mohamedan lady, and is reported to be prospering. On the whole, education in the Dhárwár District seems to be making good progress.

The Collector does not state how many schools were visited by him; but Mr. Kanga visited 128 schools; Mr. Wiltshire 69, and Mr. Sorabji, Mr. Knight and Mr. Enthoven between them 49.

28. Considering the shortness of Mr. Gray's tenure of the office of Collector and the fact that he was hurried in the preparation of the report by the circumstances mentioned by him, his report is full and creditable to him.

29. Mr. Knight has submitted a report written by Mr. Wiltshire who performed a considerable amount of inspection work and has supplied some useful information. Mr. Enthoven's report is in reality the joint production of himself and of Mr. Knight being mainly based on the notes left by the latter supplemented by intelligent comments by Mr Enthoven. It possesses the merits of being both readable and interesting Mr. Kanga's report is full and detailed, testifying alike to his knowledge of his charge and his thorough acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities of his office. The Commissioner would, in conclusion, note with satisfaction the commendation bestowed on Ráo Sáheb K. B Deval, Mámlatdár of Ránebennur, and Mr. Joglekar, the non-official Vice-President of the Karajgi Táluka Local Board.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

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Annual Reports: Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1890-91.

No. 29.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3044, dated 7th August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3061, dated 8th August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3216, dated 17th August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3235, dated 21st August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3242, dated 22nd August 1891.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., 3512, dated 11th September 1891.

} Submitting with his remarks the Annual Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division and their Assistants and Deputies, for the year 1890-91.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3286, dated 27th August 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3447, dated 8th September 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S D., No. 3873, dated 5th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3896, dated 6th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3961, dated 10th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4029, dated 16th October 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The Administration Reports of all the districts in the Southern Division except Kánara and Kolába have been prepared by officers who held charge for only comparatively short periods towards the close of the year, and when the travelling season was practically over. Kolába in particular suffered from changes, no officer having held charge as Collector for more than three consecutive months, but Mr. Winchester, who has written the report, acted as Collector for nearly three months in the touring season. Changes among Assistant Collectors were also frequent, especially in Belgaum, and the total amount of travelling done was, in consequence, somewhat less than usual.

2. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one except in parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár, where the rainfall seems to have been unevenly distributed, but not to such an extent as to cause any distress. Except in Bijápur and Kolába the public health was generally good. In these two districts and in Belgaum, cholera was prevalent, and in the Mahád Táluka of Kolába there was a very serious outbreak of malarial fever. In Ratnágiri and Kánara there was some cattle disease but the number of cases was smaller than usual.

3. Except in Ratnágiri and Kolába there was an increase of Land Revenue for collection. In the latter district the small decrease was due to a diminution in the area of salt marsh land reclaimed, and in the former the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Rájápur Táluka had the effect of materially decreasing the revenue demand. Throughout the division generally the revenue

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was collected without much pressure, but in Kánara, although the number of notices issued was fewer than in the preceding year, coercive processes of the more serious description increased somewhat, and, considering the favourable nature of the season, this is not altogether satisfactory In Belgaum, in this [illegible] the number of coercive [illegible] nominal, [illegible] on the systematic training of village officers in that district. In future reports [illegible] nation should be given regarding the pressure found necessary in the case of occupancy tenants of khoti land in Ratnagiri.

4. No takávi advances were made in Ratnágiri and about Rs 220 only were advanced in Kolába. In these districts the nature of the land tenure prevents the tenants from having much interest in improving their land, and adds to the difficulty of finding security. In Bijápur too the amount advanced was comparatively small, less in fact than in the previous year, and the Collector should be requested to take steps to have the rules more widely promulgated In Belgaum the system maintained its popularity and in Dhárwár and Kánara the very large increases in the sums advanced show the energetic nature of the measures adopted by the District Officers. Mr Sheppard deserves credit for his exertions in Kánara where little seems to have been attempted before.

5. The work of the Circle Inspectors in Dhárwár has not been noticed in much detail, and this is probably due to the officer who submitted the report being new to the district. Circle Inspectors have now been appointed in all the districts of the Southern Division except Kolába, and Government expect that their work will be criticised closely in future. The success of the new scheme must depend to a great extent on the supervision exercised by Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and Government, while not wishing to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the amount of inspection to be performed, are of opinion that it will be possible to take some test of the work of most of the Circle Inspectors during the year, and this will be considered as a most important part of a district officer's work. The results of any tests taken should be reported as soon as possible to the Collector.

6 Government regret to have to remark again that the examination of appraisement registers in Ratnagiri by Táluka Officers appears to be very perfunctory Out of 72 registers examined by the Collector 65 were found to be incorrect, while out of 242 examined by Taluka Officers otherwise than on appeal, mistakes were discovered in 12 only. Mr Ajgaonkar's remarks on the unwillingness of khots to produce these registers seem to show that he is not familiar with the provisions of the Khoti Act and the rules under it, according to which khots can be punished for not keeping the registers or not producing them when called on to do so.

7 The original criminal work performed by the District Magistrates was very light, only nine cases in all being tried by them Mr Crawley-Boevey, the District Magistrate of Dhárwár, however, held a large number of enquiries under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate of Kánara examined 32 cases only out of a total of 2,141 tried by Subordinate Magistrates, and the number examined by the District Magistrates of Kolába, Dhárwár and Belgaum respectively was not very large. It is not necessary for Assistant Collectors to give in their reports details of the work done by Subordinate Magistrates They should merely show the nature of the work, original, appellate, or revisional, done by themselves, for the year ending June 30th.

8 Government observe with regret that the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has again failed to comply with the standing orders regarding the examination of shops licensed under the Arms Act It might perhaps have been inconvenient to visit some of the outlying shops, but it ought not to have been difficult to inspect the shop at Gokák, the head-quarters of a táluka The attention of the District Magistrate of Kánara should be invited to Government

Resolution No. 3577, of the 8th October 1891, General Department, and any temporary licenses which it may be found necessary to issue, should be issued under the conditions laid down in that Government Resolution.

9. With reference to paragraph 49 of the report of the Collector of Bijápur, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to favour Government with his opinion as to whether the vacant strips in question are not boundary marks as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Land Revenue Code.

10. The reviews of the Commissioner, S. D., should be communicated to all Collectors.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (with extract from paragraph 49 of the Bijápur Collector's report),
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat.

With copies of the reviews by the Commissioner, S. D., of the Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division, and their Assistants and Deputies.

No. of 1892.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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1892

Rev. Dept.

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of the Districts of the Southern
Division for the year 1890-91.

Part 7.

Former Papers in Comp. No. 1749 of 1891.

Subsequent ,, No. of 18

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Revenue Department.

Belgaum, 7th August 1891.

The Commissioner has the honour to forward the annual administration reports of the Collector of Belgaum and of his Assistants and District Deputy for the year 1890-91.

2. Mr. Charles assumed charge of the Collectorate at the end of April. His report, therefore, is founded on an actual personal experience of some two months only, aided by the notes left by his predecessor, Mr. Muir.

3. The most important events of the year were the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Belgaum and Gokák, and the decennial census taken in February. The population has during the last decade increased from 8,64,014 to 10,10,610, *i.e.*, by 1,46,596 souls or nearly 17 per cent. Further details are not yet available.

Para 4. The season varied very much in the different parts of the district and the rain was unequally distributed. The outturn of rice in the south-western portion was slightly below the average of ordinary years. That of kharif crops in the north-east and east of the district was worse. Similarly, the rabi crops in parts of Athni, Gokák and Parasgad were very poor: elsewhere they were better, but still generally below the average of ordinary years. In the Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khánápur Tálukas the harvest results were most favourable. Mr. Muir's remarks show that implicit reliance cannot be placed on the crop estimates furnished by the Mámlatdárs who have still a tendency to adhere to the old local standards in annas.

Para 5. 4. The decennial census is a good test of the correctness of the annual enumeration of the population carried out by the village officers. According to their returns the population of the Belgaum district in June 1891 would be 9,92,451, while the census of February last gives it at 10,10,610—the difference of 18,159, or of about one-half per cent., is very small, and is probably to some extent due to inaccuracies in the village returns. It may, however, be remembered that the annual census takes place in June, a time when all the floating population in large towns returns home for the monsoon. It may be hoped that the recent introduction of the Circle Inspector system into Belgaum will secure a decided improvement in the maintenance of correct village statistics.

Para. 6. 5. The general public health was fair Cholera prevailed throughout the district, except Khánápur, from August to December, and of the 1,503 cases which were reported, 710 or 47 per cent. proved fatal. Small-pox, too, appeared in three tálukas, but proved fatal in only 42 out of 460 cases.

The falling off in the number of out-door patients at the dispensaries from 24,424 to 23,157, or by about 5 per cent., is accompanied by an increase in the receipt of fees. The hospital stoppage rules were in force in all the five dispensaries throughout 1889-90 and 1890-91. The fees received have increased from Rs. 64-14-0 in 1889-90 to Rs. 135-11-0 in 1890-91. The existence of the rules may possibly have deterred a few persons from resorting to the dispensaries for treatment and medicines, but the decrease of nearly 1,200 in the number of out-door patients may rather be attributed to a diminution of sickness than to the operation of the rules.

6. It is to be regretted that the two women from this district educated to be trained nurses did not find sufficient inducement to stay in the district and follow their profession. They practically absconded and their conduct appears to have been unsatisfactory. Mr. Muir's confident expectations of a sucessful commencement have been unfulfilled. The district board, however,

is still hopeful and proposes to send another woman to Bombay to be instructed for the post of nurse.

So long as the natives show a marked preference for the services of untrained midwives, there is little chance of the trained women obtaining any private practice, and Rs. 20, though a liberal offer on the part of the local board, is not a sufficient inducement to tie a trained nurse to one place.

Leper Asylum

7. The small Leper Asylum at Belgaum owes its existence to the liberality of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, assisted by annual contributions given by the Belgaum Municipality and the District Local Board. Subscriptions have been raised and sites selected for the construction of two separate buildings, one for males and the other for females

Sanitary Committees.

8. The Collector's proposal to establish sanitary committees in 29 villages and sanitary boards in 2 villages, in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, was embodied in this office letter No $\frac{P}{ms}$ of 9th June 1891, addressed to Government in the General Department

3727

Report on Village Sanitation

The annual report on village sanitation referred to in Government Resolution No 3000 of 3rd June 1891, Judicial Department, has not yet been received, but from Mr Charles' remarks it is clear that the special instructions of Government have not been sufficiently attended to. Some progress has been made in the extermination of prickly pear, but apparently the Forest Department will have to take prompt and vigorous action in this direction for the protection of its own interests in parts of the district

Para 7

9. The return of agricultural stock does not show any abnormal variations. Both under "cattle" and "sheep" the decrease is less than 1 per cent, but as the first verified return will be due in October next, it would be premature to offer any remarks on the figures furnished at present.

Para. 8 Labour.

10 The rates of wages show a considerable falling off under all the heads—a circumstance somewhat inconsistent with the remark made by Mr Charles at paragraph 13 that the condition of the people "continues to be distinctly prosperous" The unusual demand for skilled and unskilled labour caused by the construction of large Railway works previous to the opening of the line in 1888 may account for the high rates obtaining in those years, but there is so far as can be gathered from the report, nothing to distinguish the year 1890 91 from that of 1889 90. Mr. Charles ascribes the decrease to the influx of labourers from outside the district, but this is a matter on which much comment is useless until the results of the Census are known. No reason is however assigned for any such influx.

The falling off in the rate of cart-hire is no doubt due to the decline in the through cart traffic with the coast, the greater part of which is now carried by the railway.

Para 9

11 Notwithstanding the comparatively unfavourable harvest, there has been a slight fall in the prices of produce—a circumstance due to the railway communications

Para 10

12 It is satisfactory to find that so large a sum as Rs. 57,450 was granted as takavi advances—the whole under Act XIX of 1883 (for land improvement) and that the instalments of repayments have been recovered punctually and without difficulty All the district officers appear to devote their personal attention to popularize these advances, and the special establishment tentatively sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3925 of 6th June 1890 has been reported to be useful in the speedy disposal of applications The Collector has been directed to see that the works for which the loans were granted are completed and that the money is not used for some other purpose. It is interesting to observe that one result of the large increase in the amount advanced on loan by Government has been a reduction in the rates of interest charged by money-lenders.

13. The gradual extinction of local industries when brought in competition with the improved skill and cheaper production in large factories worked by steam or water power is *inevitable and the small paper-making concerns mentioned* by Mr. Muir will probably ere long be all closed owing to their inability to compete in either the price or the quality of the paper they turn out with the European and Indian Steam Paper Mills

Para 11, Manufacture and Trade

14. Mr. Charles, who is new to the district, has nothing to add to what Mr. Muir has from time to time reported regarding the condition of the people, but remarks that it is "distinctly prosperous."

Para 13

15. The Jamábandi Settlements were effected before 15th April, to which the period was extended on account of the Census Operations by Government Resolution No. 9190 of 23rd December 1890 There was a large increase of Rs. 47,190 in the land revenue, chiefly due to the levy of the increased revision survey rates in some tálukas and to the resumption and lapse of certain inám villages. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 11,197 are reported, but they were not [illegible] senting the amount of revision survey rates, which were not to be collected There is a decrease of Rs. 15,218 in alienations, due to the resumption and lapse of certain inám villages. That no remissions on account of inability to pay were asked for or given and that a revenue of upwards of 15 lákhs was collected with practically no pressure (only one occupancy was sold) and leaving only a nominal balance of Rs 393 due on 30th June ere, as remarked by Mr. Charles, most satisfactory proofs alike of the moderateness of the assessment and of the prosperity of the cultivating classes.

Paras 14 to 18

16 The realizations from the farm of the sale of country liquor did not exceed the minimum guaranteed sum of Rs 2,90,000. There was a decrease of two in the number of toddy shops, but the proceeds from toddy booths, &c., amounted to Rs 97,677 against Rs. 87,563 last year This increase is attributed to the improved working of the new system and to a more general knowledge of the advantages attaching to it The number of cases of illicit distillation, importation and possession of spirit was comparatively small. The five Abkari Inspectors with their Police Assistants were not very successful in the detection of offences, having between them in the year detected only three. Possibly, however, their presence was useful in preventing offences of this character

Para 19

17 The Forest Settlement has not yet been completed. The number of forest fires has decreased and the financial results of the working of the forests display an improvement. The new grazing rules were not introduced during the year, but in some parts of the district, notably the Khánápur Táluka, complaints, mostly based on slender foundations, have already been made against them in anticipation.

Para 20

18 Income-tax assessments appear to have been made with a fair degree of care, and the whole amount was collected during the year The incidence of the tax on the several classes has not been given by the Collector as required by standing orders.

Para 21

19 Satisfactory progress has been made in the settlement of Vatan registers. Only 14 revised summary settlement sanads still remain to be issued pending receipt of certain information.

Paras 23 and 29

20. The Collector should have noticed at paragraph 24 the Treasury fraud committed by Bombardier Deane of the 76th Field Battery Royal Artillery in January last, which resulted in the embezzlement of Rs. 1,27, reported to Government in this office No. 2430 of 26th ultimo, and the conviction of the culprit It is satisfactory to observe that the currency note circulation is extending owing to the measures adopted by Mr Muir

Para 24

21 All the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' stations were visited and a large amount of general inspection was performed by the Collector All the sub-registry offices were examined.

Paras 2[illegible]-7

22. The area of unoccupied assessed land is 63,212 acres, representing 5·2 per cent. of the entire area. Much of this land is reported to be of so poor a quality as to render its cultivation unprofitable, and it seems improbable that it will ever be taken up for tillage.

Para. 30.

23. Two ordinary crop experiments were made, one by Mr. Sheppard and the other by Mr. DuBoulay. Mr. Rand's omission to make any crop experiment was unsatisfactory as also was his reason for failing to do so. The District Deputy Collector also made no experiment. Mr. Muir accepted as satisfactory his explanation, but the Commissioner thinks that Mr. Chitnis might have managed to carry out at least one experiment without any great difficulty.

Para. 32

24. The one stallion stationed in the district proved fairly useful. Four Mysore stud bulls were maintained at the cost of the District Board. The Collector states that these animals were "largely made use of by the public" The Commissioner is, however, informed that the bull at Athni is altogether valueless for breeding purposes and will call for report by the Collector on the point.

Para 33.

25. The Collector has examined a fair proportion of the decisions, under Bombay Act III of 1876, of the Mamlatdars, and his work is said to have been well performed.

Paras 35 to 37.

The number of criminal offences rose from 2,387 to 2,638, and that of persons dealt with by the Courts from 4,524 to 4,708. Of the persons brought before the Courts, 34·1 per cent were convicted, whilst 28·5 per cent were acquitted as the result of the cases against them being compounded. Even, however, allowing for this the proportion of convictions is not large Mr. Charles attributes this to "the increasing strictness of legal procedure under High Court orders" and to the inclination of juries to acquit. Section 307, however, of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers the Sessions Judge to deal with cases where he differs from the jury, and if a strict compliance with legal procedure leads to the acquittal and not the conviction of persons, who, if acquitted, are presumably innocent of the offences laid to their charge, this consequence is not one to be deplored. Mr. Charles has been directed to deal with this subject in a separate report.

26. Of twenty-two Police Patels holding Commissions under Section 15 of the Village Police Act, eighteen exercised their powers and tried 112 cases, of which a number were examined and found to have been satisfactorily disposed of

Para 38

27. The number of cattle impounded rose from 19,893 to 20,560. A minute decrease is observable in the number impounded by the Forest Department, which amounts to nearly one-fourth of the whole, Pound receipts and expenditure display at the same time a material reduction—a result probably due to greater expedition on the part of owners in recovering their cattle from the pounds.

Para. 40

28. The working of the Arms Act has been most carefully supervised. The number of licenses granted for carrying arms for display, &c., has decreased by 24, while those for the protection of crops have increased by 120. Twenty-six convictions for offences under the Act were obtained in 1890 against 6 in 1889.

Para. 41

The examination of licensed shops was not satisfactorily carried out by the Assistant Collectors and the Police. The attention of the District Superintendent of Police has again been called to the Collector's remarks on the repeated neglect of Government orders on the subject of inspection under the Arms Act by Police officers.

29. The attendance at District Local Board meetings was good. Rs. 66,277 and Rs 14,535 were spent respectively on communications and water supply works It is unsatisfactory again

Paras 42 to 44

to note that a large portion of the amount budgetted against was not utilized during the year. The financial position of the Board has improved, but seeing the amount of useful objects on which the money could, with advantage, be expended, the accumulation of an unduly and unnecessarily large balance is decidedly undesirable.

Para. 46.

30. Regarding the 9 new Municipalities, Mr. Charles' remarks are premature. Their establishment was sanctioned by Government after a full consideration of the objections now raised by Mr. Charles and the arguments put forward by Mr. Keyser. The creation of these Municipalities was advocated by Mr. Muir and they should be given a fair trial. It will be for the Collector to carefully watch their working and to give them encouragement and advice. If the establishment of a Municipality in any town depended on a plebiscite of the inhabitants, there would not be a Municipality in the country.

Paras. 48 and 49.

31. The number of primary schools has increased by 5, whilst there is a decrease of 2 in the number of secondary schools. The attendance at primary schools shows an increase of 895. The Collector himself visited 63 schools.

The rates of fees were revised and the salaries of the low-paid schoolmasters slightly raised, and a school exclusively for the children of the Dhed caste was opened at Nipáni.

General remarks.

32. Mr. Charles' report is full and interesting although he only assumed charge of the Collectorate a couple of months before the close of the year to which it refers. As mentioned by him, Mr. Muir left him very full notes of the work he had done. The administration of the district is in a very satisfactory state. The Land Revenue, Income Tax and Tagai advances are collected punctually and in full; there are no arrears of Vatan or inám settlement cases, and the destruction of useless records has been kept well up to date.

33 The Collector has carefully reviewed the reports of his Assistant and District Deputy, and few comments by the Commissioner are therefore called for. The reports themselves are creditable to the officers making them. It is to be regretted that the administration suffered much on account of frequent changes of Assistant Collectors. The Assistants and the District Deputy Collector have done a fair amount of inspection. Mr. Chitnis has been directed to be more prompt in the disposal of Magisterial work and more careful in the performance of his duties as a Magistrate, which at present cannot be deemed satisfactory.

34. The remarks of Mr Rand, who was only a few months in the district, on the condition of the people in his charge are interesting It appears that much land in the Khánápur Taluka and Chandgad Mahál is passing into the hands of money lenders This, however, is an evil not peculiar to this district and cannot be avoided so long as the mass of cultivators remain uneducated and improvident No grant of Tagai would improve their condition, as the purposes for which they usually run into debt are quite unconnected with either the improvement of land or the purchase of seed and cattle.

35 The proposal to appoint an additional Local Board Overseer is desirable especially with a view to more efficient supervision of construction and to ensuring the prompt carrying out of budgetted works, and the Collector has been asked to report on the subject separately

Commissioner, Southern Division.

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BOMBAY PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

No. 3061 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 8th August 1891.

In forwarding the annual administration reports of the Collector of Kolába and of his Assistant and District Deputy for the year 1890-91, the undersigned has the honour to make the following remarks.

2. The many unavoidable changes in the personnel of the Collector and his Assistant could not but affect the administration of the district. There were seven changes in the occupancy of the Collectorship and no officer served in that post for more than three consecutive months.

Para 4

3. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one. The rainfall was above the average of the preceding five years and well distributed. The crops were also good and no applications were preferred for remissions by reason of a failure or shortness of the harvest.

Para. 5
Birth and Death Registers

4. Kolába, like Ratnágiri, has, in khoti villages, no village agency, and in the tálukas where such villages are numerous, reliable village statistics are not forthcoming. Mr. Sinclair's proposal to utilize the services of Khots as village officers has been recorded in this office pending the issue of the orders of Government on a similar scheme suggested for the Ratnágiri District. The entertainment of Circle Inspectors, which has been deferred until November next, will afford some assistance in the scrutiny of the birth and death registers.

Para. 6
Public health.

5. The public health was indifferent. Cholera and small-pox prevailed in parts, and in the Mahád Táluka there was a severe outbreak of malarious fever which attacked over 19,000 persons and proved fatal in more than a thousand cases. To meet this fever epidemic, the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Mahád Dispensary was deputed to visit the neighbouring villages and distribute medicines. The amount of relief afforded by the several dispensaries was slightly greater than in the preceding year

Village sanitation

6. Acting under the orders of Government, contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 4367 of 13th August 1890 and 7104 of 19th December 1890, Judicial Department, Mr. Winter, who then held the office of Collector, submitted in March last to this office a general report regarding the sanitary condition of villages with a population of 100 and upwards in the different tálukas of his district, but under the recent orders* of Government, the information has to be brought down to the end of the revenue year. The Commissioner, S D, has accordingly, by a circular, invited the attention of the District Magistrates in the Division to this point and the information, as received, will be submitted to Government.

* No 3000 of 3rd July 1891

7. Mr. Winter's report of March last may be summarised as follows :—

(1). No prosecutions were instituted under Sections 33 and 34 of Bombay Act VII of 1867

(2). In the Alíbág Táluka, the sanitary condition of the coast villages is good, especially in regard to the water-supply.

(3). In the Roha Táluka there are very few villages containing 100 houses each, and the larger villages are generally well provided with water.

(4). The Mangaum Táluka is extremely badly off for water. The only villages with a sufficient supply are those on the river banks.

(5). In the Mahád Táluka also the villages best off are those on the river side. The larger villages are very clean and well kept.

(6). In the Pen Táluka the Mámlatdár issued orders directing the villagers to remove heaps of rubbish in their villages, but the people are generally disinclined to carry out sanitary improvements.

The District Magistrate has issued circular orders to all Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaries directing them to visit villages containing upwards of 100 houses and to report on their sanitary condition by 1st June 1891.

The establishment of Sanitary Committees in 8 villages and of Sanitary Boards in 5 villages has been proposed in this office letter No. $\frac{P}{775}$, dated 9th June 1891, addressed to Government in the General Department.

8. Government Resolution No. 7397 of 18th October 1890 dispenses with Appendix B to the Collector's report, but directs that abnormal variations in agricultural stock should, as hitherto, be noted in para. 7. This the Collector has not done.

Para. 7. Agricultural Stock.

9. No advances were made for purposes of land improvement. Mr. Orr states that sufficient time was not left to give effect to the Government orders of 2nd May (G. R. No. 3016), but hopes that the liberal terms offered will lead to considerable demand next year for advances. Mr. Bhangaumker, who is in charge of the Pen and Panvel Tálukas, writes that the greater part of the cultivable land is in the hands of moneylenders and persons of the higher castes who being men of means themselves advance money to their tenants. The prevalence of the khoti tenure militates against any large development of the Tagai system.

Para. 10, Tagai.

10. Considering his very short stay in the district during the year under report, Mr. Winchester could not be expected to form any very decided opinion concerning the condition of the people. He, however, thinks that it has improved as contrasted with what it was when he previously served in Kolába some six or seven years ago. Owing to its proximity to Bombay, Kolába possesses advantages as compared with Ratnágiri in respect of a constant supply of labour for its inhabitants. In Kolába, also, the Khots are not as powerful as they are in Ratnágiri, and the land revenue is paid with much less difficulty than in the latter district.

Para. 13. Condition of the people.

Both Mr. Orr and Mr. Bhangaumker refer to the gradual absorption of small holdings by capitalists. The latter officer mentions instances which came to his notice of villages containing only 2 or 3 peasant holders of land, all the rest of the cultivated land being held by moneylenders and non-cultivators, who sublet it to the actual tillers. Such cases are, however, probably unusual. The Kolába rayats seem, though, to be sufficiently advanced to enter into organized opposition to any measures of which they disapprove as was observed in Forest and A'bkári matters and is noticeable now in the instance quoted by the Collector of the Marathás of Mahád having combined against the moneylenders.

11. Jamábandi settlements were effected in all the tálukas, with the exception of a single village (where it was completed on 5th June) before 15th April 1891, the date fixed by Government Resolution No. 9190, dated 23rd December 1890. The revenue for collection was Rs. 9,22,512-13-1 against Rs. 9,23,607-6-7, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,094-9-6. This diminution was chiefly due to fewer grants of salt-marsh lands for reclamation purposes. Remissions amounting to Rs. 159-14-3 were given on account of losses by fire. The whole demand for the year was collected punctually and without resort to distraint and sale of moveable or immoveable property. The Collector should have mentioned the number of notices issued.

Jamábandi, paras. 11 to 18.

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12. There was no change in the system in force, but one noticeable feature of the administration is the enhanced sum realized by the liquor farm, Rs. 2,44,000 against Rs. 1,92,000. The Collector does not report what measures were taken to check illicit consumption and how far the A'bkári and Police force were successful in detecting breaches of the A'bkári Law. In the Panvel Táluka, however, the imposition of a punitive Police force has had the desired effect of reducing the number of breaches of the law and checking the illicit manufacture and sale of spirit, and the number of ábkári offences fell from 173 in 1889 to 22 in the year under review.

Para 19. A bkari

13. Although the demarcation and settlement of the Kolába forests has been completed, save in four villages of Nágothna, 'dáhli' cultivation still continues to give much trouble and is reported to have been the main cause of the increase in the number of forest offences. The Collector says nothing about forest fires. The new grazing rules have not yet been introduced in the district. Out of 8,415 cattle impounded, those so treated because they trespassed in forests, were only 114—a circumstance due either to the law-abiding nature of the people or, far more probably, to the inactivity of the forest subordinates.

Para. 20. Forests.

14. The working of the Income Tax Act was satisfactory. The whole amount of the demand was collected without difficulty. The highest incidence is 14 pies per head in Alibág, and the lowest 4 pies in Mángaon and Mahád. The Collector does not give the incidence per classes as required by Government orders.

Para. 21 Income-Tax.

15. The Collector visited all the Mámlatdárs' and Mahálkaris' stations, examined all sub-registry offices, and performed a fair amount of general inspection, besides doing the Jamábandi of two tálukas. Mr. Orr visited 11 villages and examined the accounts and records of 102, while Mr. Bhangaumker visited 63 villages in Pen but examined the accounts of only three. The Collector should obtain an explanation how the records and accounts of 102 villages were examined, unless the orders of Government, as contained in their Resolution No. 1806 of 17th March 1882, were departed from. As regards the examination of rayats' receipt-books, Mr. Bhangaumker has satisfactorily explained why he could not do it in more than 37 villages, but Mr. Orr has apparently neglected this duty.

Paras. 25, 26

16. Very much yet remains to be done before the task of the Survey Department in this district is completed, and the prognostications of the Survey Commissioner as to the date by which it will be finished seem likely to prove erroneous.

Para. 28.

17. The work of the Mámlatdárs under Act III of 1876 appears to have been satisfactorily performed.

Para 32

18. The District Magistrate examined a fair proportion of cases tried by Subordinate Magistrates, and officiated as Joint Sessions Judge during part of the year. The proportion of persons accused to those convicted (1,235 out of 5,367) was very small. Five Police Patels holding commissions under section 15 of the Village Police Act disposed of 56 cases, but none of these seem to have been examined by the Magistrates. The Collector, however, states that no complaints were received by him against the decisions of the Patels.

Paras. 33, 34, 35

19. The Collector's remarks on the working of the local boards are very meagre. He gives no account of the work done during the year beyond stating that 27 new wells were made.

Para 39

20. No new Municipalities were established during the year. As regards the working of the six Municipalities in existence, the Collector remarks that those of Panvel and Mahád are the best and that of Pen the worst.

Para. 40

21. Education has made satisfactory progress. There is an increase of 2 in the number of schools and of 559 in the number of children attending them. Thirty-eight schools were visited by the Collector, twenty-five by the Assistant and fifteen by the District Deputy Collector.

Para 42

22. The census taken on 26th February 1891 returned the population of the district at 509,005 souls, showing an increase of 11·83 per cent. over the census of 1881.

23. The undersigned agrees with Mr. Winchester in thinking that the reports submitted by Messrs. Orr and Bhangaumker are as full as could be expected, and evince the interest displayed by those officers in their work.

Commissioner, S. D.

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No. 3216 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 17th August 1891

The Commissioner has the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of the Collector of Kanára, together with those of his Assistants, for the year 1890-91.

2. The season, on the whole, was favourable. The rain-fall was a little below the average and not well distributed, ceasing virtually early in September. The crops did not, however, suffer much, and the outturn is reported to have been 13 annas all round, taking 16 annas as an average crop. The prices of rice and náchni, as they obtained in March last, were a little higher than in the corresponding month of 1889-90.

Paras 4 and 5

3. The population according to the village returns is 417,584, whilst by the census taken in February last it amounted to 446,351, showing a difference of about 6 per cent. The Collector examined the birth and death registers of 31 villages and found them to be carefully kept. In both the birth and the death-rate a decrease is noticeable, which is attributed by the Collector to "the more healthy character of the season." It is difficult to understand, however, how the improved health of the population could have led to a falling off in the number of births. Such a cause would naturally produce the directly opposite result.

The public health was satisfactory Fever, as usual, prevailed more or less throughout the district; but there were no cases of cholera and the attacks of, and deaths from, small-pox were respectively 263 and 31 against 3,244 and 403 in 1889-90. The aggregate attendance of out-door pat ents at the Civil Hospital and dispensaries rose from 35,219 to 39,085, showing an increase of 3,866. Most of this increase occurred in the Kárwár Hospital. Mr Woodward's remark that the attendance is affected by the stoppage rules to a 'surprising' extent is not supported, and indeed is contradicted, by the figures given by him. A comparative statement of fees received would have been useful.

Para. 6.

5. The Collector's recommendation on the subject of the establishment of sanitary committees under the Bombay Village Sanitation Act in seven villages has been embodied in this office letter No $\frac{P}{775}$, dated 9th June 1891, to Government, General Department It is not proposed to establish any such boards in the district, as there are no villages sufficiently important both in point of population and revenue.

No report has yet been received from the Collector on village sanitation as required by Government Resolution (J. D.), No. 4367, dated 13th August 1890. His attention has, however, been called to the matter, and the desired information will be placed before Government on receipt of his report.

6. The agricultural stock in Kánara has not yet been checked by the Circle Inspectors recently employed. The figures can only be taken as approximate. There is an increase in ploughs, carts and cattle which is accompanied by a similar increase in the assessed waste land taken up for cultivation.

Para. 7

Cattle disease was much less rife, the deaths during the year being 1,168 against 2,231 in 1889-90. Some form of disease is always prevalent in Kanara—a result due partly to the climate and partly to the mode in which the cattle are kept. Whether the cattle owners would accept and be guided by the advice of any veterinary expert, however sound such counsel might be, is more than questionable.

7. There is no change in the prices of labor. The wages of an unskilled workman which vary from 2 to 6 annas a day are not higher in Kánara than in the other coast districts. This hardly bears out the theory that the demand for labour is in excess of the local supply and that rice cultivation is in places abandoned owing to the dearth of labour.

Para 8

8. It is gratifying to note that the improvement of land has for the first time really attracted attention throughout the Collectorate. The special orders of Government as well as the exertions of Mr. Sheppard and the Mámlatdár of Siddápur, both of whom were trained under Mr. Muir's system in Belgaum, have been the chief cause of the great demand that has so suddenly arisen for tagái Rs. 4,200 have already been advanced by the Collector, and a further sum of Rs. 19,800 has now been provided. It seems likely that in future years large sums can profitably be advanced in Kánara to the benefit both of the cultivators and of Government, but it is not advisable to rush the system too fast. From Mr. Hudson's report it would appear that an impression prevails that Government are entering the market as a general money-lender and are willing to advance loans for any ordinary purpose not connected with land improvement. Such an idea can soon be dispelled.

Para. 10.

9. The gradual diversion of the traffic from the old trade routes by the Southern Marátha Railway line is what might be expected. The opening of the Haliyál forest by a bullock-tram from Shiraoli to the Southern Marátha Railway line may further affect the local timber trade of the district. It is to be regretted that sandalwood work, the only manufacture in Kánara, is dying out.

Para. 11

10. Mr. Woodward's remarks on the condition of the people are interesting Government can do nothing to improve the condition of the tenants-at-will, who are said to be absolutely dependent on the money lender and subject to his exactions. The Collector however adds that even these cultivators "are always allowed enough to subsist on without hardship" It is not in the interest of the most grasping savkár to reduce them to utter and hopeless destitution. The extension of garden cultivation within reasonable limits has already been authorized by express orders of Government. The proposal to give the Haviks a free hand for making new gardens wherever they find that the adjoining forest will supply a sufficient quantity of leaf-manure, would, if adopted, end first in the ruin of the fine forests that now exist, and then in the destruction of the gardens dependent on them It is satisfactory to learn that kumri—the most destructive and least productive method of cultivation, a system of agriculture followed only by "the most depressed class" in the district—is speedily becoming extinct under the operation of the orders of Government Of the kumri cultivators some have taken to other modes of cultivation, whilst the majority have emigrated into Goa or Mysore territory, there to earn a precarious livelihood by following their old devices until there too it will be found necessary to prevent the total denudation of the hill sides.

Para 13

11. The jamabandi settlements were completed before the 15th April 1891, the date fixed by Government Resolution No. 9150 dated 23rd December 1890, in all talukas except Supa, where it had to be deferred until 1st May 1891 The Collector himself did the jamabandi of the Supa and Sirsi talukas The total land revenue for collection amounted, according to the figures given in the Collector's report, to Rs. 9,85,456-14-1, and according to the figures given in the reports of his Assistants, to Rs 9,84,903 12-3 The difference between the two sets of figures has not been explained. Taking, however, the Collector's figures as correct, the land revenue shows an increase of Rs 17,048-4-6 due to the introduction of the survey rates into a portion of the Siddapur taluka, and to the levy of full survey assessment elsewhere The decrease in the alienations of Rs 38-10-9 is attributable to the resumption of certain inám lands Remissions proper amounted to only Rs 354-3-6 and were granted on account of poverty of rayats and failure of crops. On the date of the Collector's report, out of the entire demand of Rs. 9,94,758, only Rs. 685-7-7 remained uncollected and this, the Collector expects, will be recovered without difficulty.

Paras 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19

Of the pressure used for the collection of the revenue, the number of notices is no criterion whatever. In para 13 above, Mr Woodward, as an evidence of the average prosperity of the district, refers to the punctuality and completeness with which Government dues are satisfied, but a glance over the table at para. 19 of his report shows that, whether as regards penalties or distraints, or sale of move-

Coercion

able property or of forfeited occupancies, the amount of pressure that has been resorted to during the year is nearly double that which had to be used in 1889-90. It further appears that in 21 cases in which the moveable property was sold, out of the Rs. 228 due, only Rs. 83 were realized and that no immoveable property was apparently available for sale. Similarly the 171 acres of forfeited land put up to auction realised only Rs. 980, or about double the annual survey assessment of the land. Mr. Woodward does not appear to have given to these facts the consideration they deserved.

Para. 17.

12. During the year, the ábkári system prevailing in the coast tálukas underwent an important change, the still-head duty and minimum guaranteed revenue system having replaced the out-still system. The arrangements both for the supply of liquor for the above-ghát tálukas, and for the sale of raw toddy on the coast remained the same as before. Financially the new system has not proved successful in this its first year, as the better class of farmers held aloof, and indifferent men with small means and severely handicapped by the competition of the toddy licensees took the contracts; but it has resulted in one desirable improvement, *i.e.*, that in the coast tálukas liquor has been replaced to some extent by a more harmless drink. The ábkári revenue during the year was Rs. 1,90,844 against Rs. 2,04,349, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,505. The other matters referred to by the Collector will be better dealt with in the Ábkári Department, but it seems advisable that steps should be taken in the case of the above-ghát tálukas' ábkári farm to prevent any possible loss to Government. The ábkári preventive establishment would appear to be a costly failure as at present constituted.

Para. 20

13. The only point in the forest administration that calls for notice is a decrease of Rs. 2,089 in the revenue, which is attributed to general causes. Much of the demarcation and settlement work still remains to be done. It is of very great importance that this work should be speedily completed, but at the existing rate of progress it is unlikely to be finished for years to come. The Commissioner would strongly recommend the employment of a second officer on this duty. The Collector has been asked to report separately on his suggestion that the free-grazing assignments, which, in his opinion, are no longer necessary, should be withdrawn.

Para. 21.

14. The preparation of the income tax assessment lists will admit of further improvement, as about 8 per cent. reduction was found necessary in the demands originally fixed. The outstanding balance is also large. The yearly decline in the tax is due to a falling off in the trade in salt and other commodities.

15. To judge from the reports of the Assistant Collectors and the figures furnished by Mr. Woodward, the work of the Shánbhogs cannot be regarded as having been very satisfactory. More than one-fifth of them had to be punished: their inspection in some respects seems to have been perfunctory, and the usual difficulty was experienced in compelling them to reside within their charges.

Paras 25, 26, 33 and 35.

16. The Collector visited all the Mámlatdárs' stations and two of the three Mahálkaris' stations, examined eight sub-registry offices and performed a fair amount of general inspection. Mr. Woodward personally reviewed nearly half the number of cases disposed of under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act III of 1876. He tried 1 Magisterial case, disposed of 27 appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates, examined *suo motu* 32 cases disposed of by them, and referred 5 cases to the High Court.

Para. 30.

17. The area of culturable unoccupied land (61,350 acres) is large and is said to be due to the difficulty of getting labourers. It decreased by about 2,019 acres. Two-thirds, however, of the net decrease are the result of the inclusion in forest of waste land. As '*pot páhani*' *i. e.* 'field inspection', preceded the introduction of the survey, it is not understood how mistakes as regards 'Pardi' and 'Bena' lands could have escaped notice. The Collector has been requested to report separately on this subject.

Paras 34, 36.

18. The percentage of persons convicted to those accused (754 out of 2,602) is smaller than in Kolába and still less than in Belgaum. The district was free from serious crime as usual; there were only 2 cases of murder and 2 of dacoity. The 13 Pátels

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19. The number of cattle impounded rose from 11,580 in 1889-90 to 13,947 in 1890-91. *The increase is ascribed to seizure* of outside cattle encroaching on forests. The Collector examined 17 cattle-pound registers, and in only one case did he find it necessary to punish the pound-keeper for negligence.

Para 38.

20. The working of the local boards was not satisfactory, and the result of the experiment of the grant of the elective franchise in the Kárwár and Kumta tálukas has not been encouraging. As a rule the non-official members of the boards limit their labour and activity in the concerns of the board to "intelligent discussion". It is, however, satisfactory to find that some of these gentlemen take a broader view of their duties and as in the cases of Mr. Náráyanráo Ugiávar of the Honávar Táluka Board, Messrs Venkatráo Nadig and Santáppa of the Yellápur Táluka Board, Mr. Dattobáráo Ánant of the Supa Táluka Board, and Mr. Pacheco of the Kárwár Taluka Board, render valuable and useful assistance in inspecting and supervising local fund works.

Para. 40

21 No new important works from Provincial funds except the completion of the Mahálkari's kacheri at Bhatkal were executed during the year.

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22. Two new Municipalities were established during the year. It is satisfactory to note that all the old Municipalities—particularly those of Kárwár, Kumta, Sirsi and Haliyál—have worked satisfactorily, and that the Collector speaks in high terms of the manner in which the non-official Presidents of those three Municipalities and the Vice President of the Haliyál Municipality have performed the duties devolving *on them*

Para 42

23 There is a decrease of one in the number both of primary and of secondary schools The attendance at the latter schools has risen, while that at the primary schools has fallen in consequence of eight of the eighteen aided schools having been closed The Collector visited 59 schools and Messrs. Sheppard and Hudson did respectively 33 and 70 The suggestion offered by Mr. Sheppard regarding the closing of the worst attended schools in the outlying parts of the district and of improving the pay of the teachers in some of the remaining schools is one for the consideration of the Educational Department. According to Mr. Woodward some of the schools would appear to be literally 'infant' schools. From his remarks and those recorded by Mr. Sheppard the evasion of rules and falsification of returns by school-masters would seem to be of unpleasantly frequent occurrence Masters with such tendencies are hardly suitable moral teachers of children

Para 43

24. Under the head "Concluding remarks," Mr. Woodward refers to the want of good communication between Kárwar and the Margao Railway Station on the Portuguese Railway during the rains The road itself between Kárwár and Margao is in fair condition, but the absence of bridges and ferries over the rivers and creeks renders the road of little practical use.

Para 45

25 Mr Woodward, who has been in charge of the district throughout the year, has written a most interesting report and has closely reviewed those of his Assistants. The undersigned agrees in the commendation bestowed by the Collector on Mr Sheppard, who has been in the district for nearly seven months Mr Hudson's report is not as full and clear as it might have been, considering that he has been in the district the whole year, but that officer has been active in his movements and has performed a large amount of general inspection

Commissioner, S D

No. 8235 of 1891.

Revenue Department.

Camp Poona, 21st August 1891.

The undersigned has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Ratnágiri District for the year 1890-91.

2. Except for a brief period at the end of the year, the district was in charge of the late Mr. Todd, by whose recent death at Thána Government have lost a valuable officer of great ability and remarkably sound judgment, and possessed of unequalled experience of the coast districts. Towards the end of May, Mr. Todd was relieved at Ratnágiri by Mr. Cumine. In the case of the three divisions, which constitute the Collectorate, there were the usual numerous changes of officers in charge, and for nearly half the year the district was short of its proper complement of Assistant Collectors.

Para 2.

3. The rainfall was good and sufficient—if anything too heavy at times—and the harvest very satisfactory. There was a material fall in the price of all grains, except harik, of which the price remained stationary In wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, a minute increase is reported.

Paras 4, 8 and 9.

4. The public health was satisfactory. Fever and dysentery were, as usual, prevalent to a certain extent, and there was an outbreak of influenza, but only six deaths from cholera occurred during the year The increasing popularity of the Civil Hospital and dispensaries is evidenced by the evergrowing number of patients, notably out-patients. The large increase in the number of persons treated at the Civil Hospital is attributed to the malarial fever, which prevailed in Ratnágiri and its vicinity. The Leper Hospital had a daily average strength of inmates, nearly 50 per cent. in excess of the strength in the previous year. The number of lunatics in the asylum showed little variation.

Para 6

5. Factories and manufactures in the Ratnágiri District, there are practically none What trade there is, is chiefly confined to that in raw materials, and this shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 9,40,000 in imports, and of about Rs. 16,47,000 in exports, a result attributed to the diversion of traffic consequent on the opening out of railways. The general condition of the people remains much as before, and is not likely to alter materially for the present at least. The population, which, according to the returns of the recent census, amounts to over 1,100,000 persons, is far in excess of what the district can support and feed, and but for the fact that a considerable number of the inhabitants, reckoned by the Collector at 100,000, can find profitable employment for most of the year in Bombay, and that many others, such as pensioners and families of Government servants in the civil and military branches, derive their means of support from sources other than mere cultivation, the condition of the people would be materially worse than it now is.

Paras 11 and 13.

How alterations in the law regulating the relations of Khots and their tenants would affect the happiness of the cultivators and the prosperity of the district, is a question which can hardly be adequately discussed in the report, or a review of it

6. The Jamábandi Settlements were effected in all but the Devgad and Dápoli Tálukas before 15th April, the date specially fixed for that purpose by Government on account of the census, and the slight delay in regard to these two tálukas has been satisfactorily accounted for. It appears from the District Deputy Collector's report that the jamábandi of five villages in Dapoli, one in Ratnágiri and eight in Sangameshvar was not made. If for any satisfactory reason such as the want of

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Paras 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19

botkhats, the villages could not be settled at the general jamábandi, they could have been so settled subsequently. The Collector has called for an explanation on the subject.

The Collector himself did the jamábandi of three tálukas—Khed, Sangameshvar and Vengurla.

The results of the settlements show a decrease in the land revenue. The figures regarding Rájápur, Sangameshvar and Dapoli Tálukas, as given in the table at paragraph 15, do not correspond with those given in the reports of the Assistant and District Deputy Collectors. The Collector has, contrary to the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 724, dated 31st January 1887, compared the year's revenue demand with that of the Jamábandi Report, instead of with that of his last administration report. The former includes items settled subsequent to the jamábandi, and is not therefore a true basis for comparison. The comparison, if made in accordance with standing orders, shows a decrease in land revenue of Rs. 34,928-1-2 against Rs. 35,334-13-1, arrived at by the Collector. This decrease is attributable chiefly to the diminution in the assessment caused by the introduction of the survey settlement into the Rájápur Táluka, and to lower commutation rates fixed for the unsettled táluka of Devgad. Under the head of alienations there is also a considerable decrease, mainly due to the introduction of the survey rates into the Rájápur Táluka. Remissions of revenue amount to Rs. 49-9-6, but they are all nominal.

The amount of land revenue outstanding on 30th June 1891 is Rs. 62,102 8-9, of which Rs. 42,320 represent the cost of management of attached khoti villages that will have to be ultimately adjusted, and the remainder will, it is estimated, be fully recovered.

The Collector seems to have omitted, from the table at paragraph 19, the details of coercion that had to be resorted to in regard to occupancy tenants of khoti lands. Now that the separate khoti settlement report, which used to be submitted in former years, has been discontinued, Government have no other opportunity of judging of the effects of the khoti settlement on the people, unless the information is given in this table, as was the custom hitherto.

The Dhárekaris pay only the survey assessment, in khoti villages through Khots, and in others through the Village Accountant. The pressure that had to be resorted to in regard to them, though a little less than in the preceding year, is much greater than is to be found in Kolába or Kánara. In no case was the occupancy forfeited. The occupants concerned seem to have been very poor, as in the 128 cases in which their property was sold only Rs. 158 were apparently realized

7. The introduction of the still-head distillery system with a minimum guaranteed vend has resulted in a decrease of Rs. 56,307 in the revenue from the sale of country liquor, which amounted to Rs. 44,193 against Rs. 1,00,500 in 1889-90, but this very large loss was to some extent recouped by larger receipts under the heads of Toddy, Tree-tax and Tapping Fees, which were as follows:— Para. 18.

Items.	1890-91	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs
Toddy	26,137	11,326
Tree-tax .. .	255	30
Tapping fees	1,05,549	99,991

The net diminution of Abkári revenue is, however, very considerable, and calls for the attention of the Abkári Department.

The consumption of opium and gánja in the district is too limited to call for any remarks.

8. Ratnágiri is not a forest district, and contains no grazing lands. The decrease in receipts is due to a diminished demand for timber. The expenditure rose from Rs. 13,243 to Para 20.

Rs. 18,420, mainly in consequence of an outlay of Rs. 5,000 incurred in defending suits instituted against the department. The net result of the working of the department was a loss of close upon Rs. 7,000.

9. Rs. 115, out of an Income Tax demand of Rs. 16,384, had to be written off as unrecoverable: the rest has been collected. The number of appeals was nearly the same as last year, but the total amount, either remitted or reduced, was only Rs. 727 as against Rs. 1,417. Being mainly an agricultural district, and also being very thickly populated, the incidence per head in Ratnágiri is only 3 pies, the lowest in the Division, if not also in the Presidency.

Para. 21.

10. The Collector has been asked to report whether he has, in the 5 cases in which the minors have become of age, communicated the fact to the Civil Court. One of the minors still under guardianship, who is attending school, spent a month of the year in jail, having been convicted of theft.

Para. 22.

11. The Collector, Mr. Todd, visited and examined the accounts of all the tálukas and one of the two mahálś in the district. He also examined a large number of crop appraisement registers, rayats' receipt-books and boundary marks inspections, and all the sub-registry offices. The circular order issued by him as regards the responsibility involved in signing receipt-books as examined, and the details of his own examination of the crop appraisement registers, show the amount of personal attention paid to the matter by him.

Paras. 25, 25A, 26, 33 and 35.

The perfunctory nature of the Mámlatdárs' examination of the appraisement registers is obvious. Out of the 72 registers examined by the Collector, only 7, or 10 per cent., were found free from irregularities, whilst of 265 registers examined by the several Mámlatdárs, 242, or 90 per cent., were declared to be correct. These facts add a fresh proof of the utter unsuitability of the appraisement system, and the difficulties of checking it.

Mr. Todd disposed of 45 appeals from the orders of his sub-magistrates, and scrutinized 1,341 cases, in 3 of which a reference was made to the High Court. He also examined 378 cases under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, and found the work generally well performed.

12. The number of offences increased from 2,024 to 2,430, and the number of persons brought to trial, from 4,015 to 5,038. The proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial, is somewhat less than is found to exist in the majority of the districts of this Division.

Para. 34

13. The 17 Police Patels holding commissions under Section 15 of the Village Police Act tried, in 52 cases, 81 persons and convicted 28. Nothing is said as to the character of the work performed by them.

Para. 36

14. There has been a reduction in the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act. The Collector does not state whether the inspection of shops was performed by the Magistrates and Police, according to the orders of Government.

Para. 39.

15. The working of the Local Boards is reported to have been satisfactory. The resources of the District board are burdened by annual grants in connection with the Amba Ghát, the School of Industry and the Leper Hospital, and the funds left available are reported to be insufficient to enable the boards to improve the communications of the district. The completion of the bridging of the provincial road to Kolhápur is stated to be most urgently needed, and the Commissioner trusts this subject may receive attention in the Public Works Department, and that the Kolhápur State will recognise the expediency of constructing the necessary bridges on that part of the road which passes through Kolhápur territory.

Paras. 40, 41 and42

16. The financial condition of the School of Industry seems to be satisfactory. The sales of wood-work, furniture, &c., realized Rs. 8,733; and school fees and other miscellaneous receipts brought in Rs. 193, whilst the expenditure on the work-shop and educational branches combined came to Rs. 17,158. The difference of Rs. 8,232 is more than covered by the Provincial and Local Fund grants, which amounted to Rs. 10,000.

Para. 42A.

There is a fall in the number of scholars, but in other respects the school is making good progress.

17. The number of Municipalities is the same as last year. They had, excluding cash balances from the previous year, an aggregate income of Rs. 55,408, of which Rs. 18,709 were derived from octroi duties. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 52,346, Rs. 9,271 were spent on "health", Rs. 11,617 on "instruction", and the greater part of the rest apparently in liquidation of loans. The Collector reports that Vengurla is the best worked Municipality. The finances of Rájápur are not satisfactory. The Chiplún Municipality is said not to be well managed. Dápoli is small and poor; and as regards the head quarter Municipality, the Collector says nothing beyond alluding to the indifferent condition of the water-works. In the Ratnágiri Municipality, with a cash balance at the end of the year of only some Rs. 75, some difficulty must be experienced in balancing expenditure and receipts.

Para 44.

18. Two applications for new primary schools were received during the year, and though eight of them were approved, one only could be granted, owing to lack of funds. The number of scholars in primary schools has slightly decreased from 13,460 to 13,377. The attendance at the secondary schools has also fallen from 369 to 324—a result attributed to the increasing competition of private schools.

Para 47.

There are 65 indigenous schools, with an attendance of 2,629 pupils.

The Collector examined 41 schools, and the sub-divisional officers between them 51, the latter having had to spend their time in census supervision

19. Village sanitation requires more attention than it has received. Naturally the general run of villages in a Konkan District like Ratnágiri is better off in point of situation and drainage than villages above the Ghâts: they are also laid out on different principles; but the fishing and the larger villages stand in need of the introduction of sanitary reform, and the preservation of drinking water from pollution is a matter, which calls for early measures.

Para 48.

20. Mr. Cumine's report is not altogether as full as might have been desired, considering his intimate acquaintance with the District, but it has to be remembered that he only joined his appointment as Collector at the very close of the year.

He has reviewed in detail the work and reports of his Assistant and District Deputy, both of whom have shown commendable interest and zeal in their work, and have written careful and good reports. Those by Mr. Ajgaokar might, however, with advantage have been less lengthy.

Cumine

Commissioner, S. D

B

No. 3242 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Poona, 22nd August 1891.

The Commissioner has the honour to forward the annual administration report of the Collector of Bijápur, together with those of his Assistants and District Deputy for 1890-91.

2. The rainfall was slightly above the average. The long break in June and July seriously injured the kharíf crops, which were for the most part extremely poor; but the rabi harvest on which the district chiefly depends was exceptionally good, and the season on the whole was, from an agricultural point of view, a very favourable one. Para. 4.

3. The birth rate and death rate were respectively 44·7 and 28·3 per mille, as against 42·2 and 27·1 per mille in the previous year. They seem to be fairly correct and, combined with the immigration to which Mr. Davidson refers, fully account for the large increase recorded in the population of the Collectorate. For the last five years Bijápur has had the advantage of its village statistics being annually checked by a trained staff of Circle Inspectors. But its village census, as tested by the decennial enumeration, was not even as accurate as that of Belgaum. In the case of Belgaum, the difference between the total of the village returns and the census taken in February last was only 1½ per cent., whilst in Bijápur it amounts to about 2 per cent. Mr. Fleet checked 47 village registers, and the registration of vital statistics is reported to have been carefully carried out. Para. 5.

4. About the end of the year, cholera of a somewhat severe type spread over the greater part of the district, and out of the 5,574 cases reported, 2,424 or 43 per cent. proved fatal. Two Hospital Assistants were placed on special duty, and the usual measures for enforcing sanitation taken. With this exception, the public health was good. The number of cases of fever fell from 2,628 to 1,043, and in cases of small-pox there was a still greater proportionate diminution, the number being only 560, as contrasted with 1,694 in the preceding year. Para. 6

In in-patients treated at the Civil Hospital and the Dispensaries there was a decrease of about 20 per cent. In the number of out-patients the falling off was very slight, being about 1 per cent.

5. The falling off of about 8 per cent. in sheep and goats is reported to be due to the inclusion, in the figures of last year, of flocks belonging to shepherds in Native States, which temporarily entered the district to graze. In the number of horned cattle there is an increase of 1 per cent. Para 7

6. The prices of wheat and jowári, the principal food-grains of the district, fell largely during the year, but that of wheat rose again from March onwards, and owing to the doubtful prospects of the season the prices of all grains are now rising. Para. 9

7. Only Rs. 2,325 were advanced for land improvement against Rs. 3,150 last year. Mr. Davidson, who is new to the district, thinks that, owing to the absence of water near the surface, well cultivation will not, as a rule, pay in Bijápur, and that there will be a very limited demand for loans. Mr. Deshpándé, the District Deputy Collector, holds even more strongly that the rayats will fail to avail themselves of the offer of advances by the State. Para. 10

There were no applications within the sub-division in charge of the District Deputy Collector: Mr. Harvey had only 5 and Mr. Divatia 20. The latter officer regards the tagái system as unsuited to the district. It seems desirable, however, that efforts should be continued to render it popular. In Bijápur, as elsewhere, it may not find favour at once in the eyes of the mass of the cultivators,

but there also, as elsewhere, a demand for loans may spring up when the comparatively advantageous conditions on which they are granted become more generally known. It certainly, however, is not desirable to press the people to take advances. The demand should be spontaneous, and care must, of course, be taken not to lend money to persons from whom recovery may be difficult or doubtful.

Para 11. 8. The cotton presses are doing an increasing business, and, in Bijápur and Bágalkot, trade is flourishing. Elsewhere there is little trade.

Para. 12. 9. Large fairs were held during the year at five places, of which one is a municipal town. At two other places, Banshankari and Sangam, special arrangements were made during the year—at the former by the establishment of a temporary Municipality, and at the latter by the extension of the provisions of section 45 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890. The arrangements at both these fairs were successful.

Para. 13. 10. The rapid recovery of the Bijápur Collectorate from the effects of the last famine is evidenced by an increase of about 24 per *cent. in the population during the last 10 years. The area under cultivation has also during the last 5 years increased very largely as the marginal table displaying the area of waste land taken up each year shows The Government revenue is paid without any pressure. Mr. Davidson fears that, through the exhaustion of the cultivable land, the prosperity of the district will soon reach a stationary stage, but such an effect will, to some extent, be prevented, as in Belgaum and Dhárwár, by improvement of the land by manuring and better methods of cultivation.

Year.	Acres
1885 86 . .	20,651
1886-87	24,594
1887-88 . .	82,531
1888-89	32,068
1889-90 .	34,914†

† *N. B* - These figures differ from those given in the table at paragraph 30 of the report, because they are taken from the Jamábandi report and are more correct

Paras. 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19 11. The Jamábandi Settlements were completed in all the tálukas before the prescribed date. Mr Fleet did the jamábandi of the Indi and Bádámi Tálukas. The results of the settlements are satisfactory, showing an increase in the land revenue from Rs. 13,72,814 to Rs. 13,81,261. The figures given by the Collector regarding the Bijápur and Bágevádi Tálukas do not correspond with those given in the Assistant and District Deputy Collector's reports. According to the Collector's figures the increase in the revenue amounts to Rs. 8,446, and is mainly due to increase in cultivation. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,274-11-2 are reported, but they were all nominal, due to the introduction of revised assessment in the Bágevádi and Bijápur Tálukas. It is also satisfactory to note that the entire demand has been collected with an amount of pressure so nominal as to be practically *nil*.

Para. 17 12. There was no change in the A'bkári arrangements. The realizations of the country spirit farm amounted to Rs. 95,000. The toddy farm brought in Rs. 1,51,565, or an increase of Rs. 25,315. The arrangements and the management of the A'bkári farm by the contractor Mr. Boyce were, according to the Collector's report, distinctly bad, and it seems a cause for regret that he should have been given a renewal of the contract for even a year. The supply of spirits in the depôt and consequently in the shops was always short of the demand, and the farmer failed to pay his instalments in time. This has doubtless tended to increase the consumption of raw toddy, and to cause a larger payment for the toddy farm.

Para 20 13 Ratnágiri excepted, Bijápur has the smallest area of forest in the Division, but the forest demarcation has not yet been completed The forest revenue increased by Rs. 1,696, in consequence of the better prices realized for grazing and larger sales of fuel and wood.

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*V *B*—From the return received from the Provincial Superintendent of Census in the Presidency proper, Sholapur excepted, Bijápur shows the highest increase

14. There is a decrease, both in the number of persons assessed to the income tax, and the amount of assessment. There were 194 petitions of objection, as compared with 340 in 1889-90. In that year the original assessment was reduced on appeal by Rs. 2,343 : in the year under report by only Rs. 1,032. The constant tendency towards reduction observable in the Bijápur returns has attracted the attention of the Collector. There, undoubtedly, must be many cases of under-assessment; but as mentioned by him, the falling off in the receipts from the tax is probably, in a measure, due to the head firms in Bombay having transferred their business from the hands of the local middlemen to their own agents who are not taxable in Bijápur.

Para. 21.

15. Only about 47 per cent. of the patels can read and write. Their conduct, however, appears to have been more satisfactory than that of the kulkarnis, as whilst 82 kulkarnis were punished with fine, 11 were suspended and 2 were dismissed, only 23 patels, or but 2 per cent., were fined, and 4 were suspended. The progress in the preparation of the registers regarding inferior village servants was satisfactory, considering that for a portion of the year the district officers were engaged in supervising census arrangements.

Para. 23.

16. Mr. Fleet visited all the Mámlatdárs' stations and the only Mahálkari's station in the district, and examined all the sub-registry offices. He also visited 70 villages, examined the records of 48, and the boundary marks of 60, in addition to doing the jamabándi of two tálukas. He scrutinized a large number of cases decided under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, disposed of 3 appeals against the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, examined a large number of cases in the exercise of his revisional powers, and referred 2 cases to the High Court.

Paras. 25, 26 and 34.

17. The work of sorting vernacular records appears to be much in arrears, and the Collector has been requested to submit his proposals at an early date for carrying out the work.

Para. 27.

18. Two ordinary crop experiments were made during the year, one by Mr. Divatia and the other by Mr. Deshpándé. The failure of Mr. W. L. Harvey to make any experiments and the explanation given of the omission appear hardly satisfactory.

Para. 31.

19. There is some improvement under this head, the mares covered being 26 against 10. It appears that more use would possibly have been made of the stallion had he not been stationed at the head-quarters throughout the year.

Para. 32

Mr Deshpándé's remarks concerning a supply of stud bulls are sensible. It is desirable that in Bijápur, as in Belgaum, where the experiment has proved successful, a few such animals should be purchased by the Local Board and posted at stations where their services would be most useful.

20. Offences have increased from 2,578 to 2,766, and the number of accused persons from 3,562 to 4,143. The proportion of persons convicted to those brought before the Magistrate is about the same as in other districts. An increase in crime in a year of plenty is not ordinary It must, however, be remembered that the crime statistics relate to the calendar year ending December 31st, while any influence the rabi harvest would exercise on the people would be in the later period. Besides, Bijápur is, as stated by Mr. Davidson, surrounded by Native States, which accounts to some extent for the increase.

Para. 35.

21. Of the 10 patels holding commissions under section 15 of the Village Police Act, 8 decided 37 cases; and this part of their work is reported to have been satisfactory.

Para 37

22. The Collector's proposal regarding the establishment of sanitary committees in 21 villages, and sanitary boards in 3 villages, has been embodied in this office No. $\frac{P}{775}$, dated 9th June 1891, to Government, General Department.

As regards village sanitation, it is worthy of note that a voluntary organization has been created at the táluka station of Muddebihál, which spends Rs. 125 per annum, collected by private contributions, on keeping the roads clean and watering cattle in the hot season. In Muddebihál and Bágevádi the water-supply and sanitation are said to be good. In other places sanitation is indifferent and the water-supply scarce.

23. Three additional cattle-pounds were established during the year. The number of cattle impounded and the amount realized on them show respectively an increase of 5,603 and Rs. 1,614-1-11. Mr. Davidson attributes the increase partly to extension of cultivation in waste lands wherein cattle used to graze formerly, and believes that the Act has not been worked harshly, either by the Forest or the Railway Department, or the villagers.

Para. 39.

24. Mr. Davidson, probably from his experience in Kánara, deprecates the practice followed in Bijápur of the grant for expenditure to the Táluka Boards of a larger sum in the aggregate than that then left at the disposal of the District Board. The Táluka Boards are probably the best judges of the purely local wants of their own individual tálukas, but are apt to disregard the need for through communications from one táluka to another, or for important roads, in which the district as a whole is interested. The Kaládgi Collectorate was in former years an isolated district, and did not require many good roads. Now that it has been brought within the railway system, its wants have suddenly increased. The means of the Board are limited, and will have to be supplemented liberally by provincial contributions where the roads have more than local importance. The frequency of scarcity in the district is another strong reason why the communications should engage prior attention, and the Collector has been requested to deal with the *subject in a separate report.*

Paras 41 and 42.

On the general question of principle the Commissioner would endorse the views expressed by the Collector. He would materially reduce the assignments granted for expenditure to the Local Boards, and *pro tanto* thus increase the sum remaining for disposal in the hands of the District Board He fears that, under the system now in vogue, much money may be unprofitably frittered away on small works badly built and inefficiently supervised. Mr. Deshpánde observes on the inferior qualifications of the maistris employed by the Táluka Boards, and it is hopeless to expect good work from men of their calibre. It is desirable that all works of any importance, and involving any material expense, should be carried out by the District Board, and constructed under the supervision of the skilled and competent Public Works Department agency.

The Commissioner regrets to notice the lamentably rare attendance at Local Board meetings of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

25. It is satisfactory to find that Rs. 11,654-4-10, or nearly 6 per cent. of the total expenditure, were spent by the Local Boards on works of water-supply.

Para 43

26. The number of permanent Municipalities was the same as last year. One new temporary Municipality was established at Banshankari, where a large fair is held annually.

Paras. 45 and 46.

The general meetings appear to be well attended. The aggregate income of the 4 Municipalities has increased from Rs. 52,455 to Rs. 57,153, by reason mainly of a revision of the octroi duties and of the house-tax. The aggregate balance in hand of the *Municipalities at the close of the year* was *Rs. 32,403.* Their working is reported to be satisfactory.

27. The number of primary schools has increased by 2 and of the scholars by 1,432. The remarks made as to the inefficiency of the smaller schools and the low status, moral and intellectual, of the teachers employed in them, merit careful attention, and the Commissioner is disposed to think that it would be sound policy to materially diminish the number of such schools and to improve the condition of the remaining schools by securing a higher class of masters better educated in every sense,

Para 48.

Mr. Fleet examined 53 schools, Mr. Davidson 2, and the Assistant Collectors and the District Deputy Collector examined also a large number. Mr. Fleet's views, and Mr. Davidson's remarks on them, as regards the encouragement of Kánarese as a vernacular, are of interest, but hardly find their most suitable place in an annual administration report.

28 The amount of inspection done by the Circle Inspectors was less than in 1889-90 on account of their employment on census duty. In the last year's review, Government directed that the district officers should test the work done by Circle Inspectors. These orders seem to have been attended to except by Mr. W. L Harvey. Mr. Davidson's remarks regarding the boundary marks' inspection will have due consideration when the present Circle Inspectors' rules, provisionally introduced, are revised.

Para 19.

29. Mr. Davidson has been in charge of the district for only a very brief period, and, in view of this fact, his report is very full and interesting.

30. The report submitted by Mr. Hervey for the Bágalkot, Bádámi and Hungund Tálukas is necessarily meagre, and is not accompanied by a map, with the tour marked therein, as required by standing orders.

Mr. Divatia's report calls for little comment ; that furnished by Mr. Deshpándé is of special merit.

Commissioner, S. D.

No. 3512 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 11th September 1891.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to forward the Administration Report of the Collector of Dhárwár together with those of his Assistants and District Deputy.

2. The rainfall was up to the average in most parts of the District, but in places did not come as opportunely as might have been desired to secure really good crops. In the Gadag, Navalgund, and Ron tálukas both the kharíf and rabi crops were indifferent on the whole, and the payment of the Government demand in those tálukas, without the use of coercion, is ascribed by the Sub-divisional officer to the resources remaining with the cultivators as the results of previous good harvests. In the Ránebennur, Karajgi, Hángal, and Kod tálukas the harvest was fair, whilst in the remaining four tálukas it was unusually good. Prices remained at the same level as in the previous year, and the season was on the whole favourable.

In one of the villages in the Ránebennur Táluka, thirty houses were completely destroyed and twenty, more or less, damaged by the overflooding of a tank. Owing however to the free grants of wood made and the giving of an improved village site, the inhabitants of this village are reported to be now in a better position than they were in before.

3. The rates of births and deaths were respectively 42 and 24 per mille. The latter seems unaccountably low, but the village returns would *primâ facie* appear to be accurate, as the difference between their figures and those of the Census taken in February last is only 2,413.

Rural Census . 1,048,901
February Census 1,051,314

4. Except in the Hubli Dispensary, there was an increase in the attendance of out-door patients, which is attributed to the prevalence of influenza. Officers of the Assistant Surgeon class are in charge of the dispensaries at Hubli and Gadag, and the large attendance at those institutions evinces their popularity. Mr. Gray's remarks on the sanitary condition of the different Municipal towns will be dealt with more appropriately in the Municipal report.

The District was very free from any serious outburst of epidemic disease save influenza. Only 61 deaths from cholera occurred.

As regards village sanitation, a fair beginning seems to have been made in the sub-division in charge of Mr. Kanga. Nine prosecutions were instituted under section 34 of Bombay Act VII of 1867, and in all of them convictions were obtained. In several villages manure heaps were removed to a distance from the village sites. The destruction of prickly pear was also attended to. The only progress reported from the other sub-divisions is the issue of circular orders to give effect to the provisions of the Bombay District Police Act.

Paragraphs 8 and 9—Prices of produce and labour.

The variations in the prices of produce and labour are too slight to call for any remarks.

5. The facts mentioned in the reports of the Collector and his Assistants show that the cultivators are now commencing to appreciate more thoroughly the advantages accruing to them from the system of the grant of loans by Government for land improvement. During the year under report no less a sum than Rs. 39,450 was so advanced as compared with only Rs. 2,800 in 1889-90. The rate of interest charged by money-lenders for sums lent by them for similar purposes in the sub-division in charge of Mr. Enthoven is stated to be 12 per cent., whilst in that forming the subject of Mr. Knight's report, it is reported to be 18 per cent. The adoption of Mr. Kanga's suggestion that the rate of interest

Paragraph 10.—Takávi advances

charged by Government on its loans should be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum, seems, therefore, unnecessary and undesirable. Mr. Kanga is possibly not aware that the local Government has itself to pay interest on the money advanced to it and loaned out by itself, and some margin is needed to save itself from loss through defaulting debtors. In a district where there is a large demand for capital on account of the through traffic and the opening of joint-stock industries, Government advances will hardly have an appreciable effect on the rate of interest charged by local capitalists. All that is needed is to place within the reach of honest and enterprising cultivators sufficient funds at a comparatively very low rate of interest to enable them to undertake the improvement of their lands. This object has been satisfactorily attained.

Paragraph 12.—Condition of the people.

6. The general condition of the people is distinctly prosperous taking the District as a whole. Both trade and agriculture are thriving. The growing demand for wheat has given a stimulus to its cultivation, and the ryots are now enabled to dispose of their crops while standing. One effect of the construction of the railway has been to bring the buyers to the doors of the growers and the latter are now able to sell their surplus produce, their cotton, wheat, and other cereals, on the spot to purchasers from Bombay, Hubli and other large trading centres without having to incur the trouble and expense of conveying them to distant markets. Another result has been the equalization of prices and the prevention of violent local fluctuations in them from year to year. As pointed out, however, by Mr. Enthoven, one consequence of these effects of the working of the railway has been to injure the trade and diminish the income of the smaller Municipal and Market towns. The whole of the Land Revenue demand of Rs. 24,92,471-7-11 was paid without any pressure, and the fact that this was done even in tálukas, where there was a comparative failure of the crops without any compulsory sales of land, save in an absolutely insignificant number of cases and without the passing away of holdings from the hands of ryots into those of money-lenders, was due, as mentioned by Mr. Kanga, to the past seasons of plenty and the general prosperity enjoyed by the ryots since the last famine.

Paragraphs 13 and 14.—Jamábandi.

7. The Jamábandi was completed before the prescribed date. The Collector himself did the Jamábandi of three tálukas. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of Rs. 233-5-5, the whole demand (Rs. 24,92,471 7-11) was collected by 30th June 1891. No better proof of the general prosperity of the Collectorate could be furnished.

Paragraph 17.—Coercive process.

8. In seven cases only—and that for an aggregate amount of Rs. 120—was resort had to the extreme step of selling up the land of defaulters; but the particulars given in the table show that something more than the poverty of the tenants was the cause of the failure to pay the assessment. In *five* cases, no bids were obtained and the survey numbers had to be recorded as Government waste. In the remaining two cases, the prices realized were only *one* year's assessment. From this it may be inferred that the holdings sold were either bad for agricultural purposes or that the assessment on them was deemed to be too high.

Paragraph 18.—Abkari.

9. The total revenue derived from the country liquor farm, toddy shops, tree-foot booth licenses and gánja licenses amounted to Rs. 5,67,574 as against Rs. 4,52,441 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,15,133. This increase was due partly to the inclusion in the country spirit farm of the Sirsi, Yellápur and Sidápur tálukas of the Kánara District and partly to an enhancement of the tree-tax from one to two rupees.

The rise in revenue was not, however, accompanied by any increase in the consumption of liquor. Of the two kinds of spirit sold, the sales of the 25° U. P. description display a falling off of 8,281 gallons, whilst there is a decrease of 19,104 gallons in the sales of the 40° U. P. variety. No reason is assigned by the Collector for this material diminution in the quantity of spirit sold.

Paragraph 19.—Forests.

10. No progress has yet been made with the new forest settlement and demarcation. The forest revenues fell from Rs. 78,506 to Rs 71,275, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 42,692 to Rs. 43,985. The decrease in receipts is attributed to the reduced demand for timber and the lower prices which obtained, also to the cessation of sandal wood cuttings and smaller realizations from bamboos and minor forest produce.

Paragraph 20.—Income-tax

Year.	Number of assessees.	Demand	
		Original.	Final
1889	3,870	70,382	77 035
1890	3,575	77,047	75 012

11. The number of persons assessed to the Income-tax and the amount of the demand have alike decreased as shown in the margin.

The number of petitions of objection was materially less, being only 415 as contrasted with 527 in the previous year. This is partly due to a falling off in the number of assessees. The results of the appeals preferred, by which the original assessment was reduced by Rs. 2,035 and the number of tax-payers by 81, show that there is still much room for improvement in the preparation of the original lists. With the exception of Rs. 193, the whole of the demand has been collected. The incidence is anna 1, pies 2 per head.

Paragraph 21.—Minors' Estates

12 The estates of four minors are under the charge of the Collector The financial condition of the estates is satisfactory. In the case of the minor Bhimapaya, the cash balance exceeds one year's revenue, and some portion of it might with advantage be invested in Government securities.

Paragraph 22.—Village officers.

13. Three Pátels were dismissed and 13 punished by suspension as compared with 3 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The opinions expressed regarding the work of the village officers are conflicting Mr. Knight regards them as zealous and diligent in their conduct of the Census operations, and attributes to that fact their neglect of other duties. Mr. Enthoven reports that he found the boundary-marks in his charge in a very bad condition, and that in some instances there had been gross negligence in writing up the ryots' receipt-books and day-books, and holds that to render them at all efficient much and constant attention requires to be paid to them. Mr. Kanga's experience is to a certain extent more favourable to the village officers He found the receipt-books well kept, the boundary-marks in good order, and the birth and death registers fairly accurate. He, however, remarks that both Pátels and Kulkarnis are very often the leaders of the village factions and the fomenters of village feuds, and that not unfrequently through their intrigues and partisanship serious crimes remain undetected and unpunished. On the whole, the remarks regarding them are not calculated to create a favourable impression.

Paragraph 23.—Examination of the Huzur Account Office

14. The Collector did not examine the Huzúr Account Office, and the reason assigned for the omission can barely be deemed adequate

Paragraph 24.—General inspection

15 The amount of general inspection performed is very satisfactory. Mr Crawley-Boevey personally inspected the accounts of 9 talukás and 2 mahálś. He visited 97 villages and examined the accounts and records of 65 in addition to a considerable number of ryots' receipt-books and boundary-marks. The Collector in specifying the work done by the Circle Inspectors, does not state whether it was, in his opinion, well performed. Mr. Kanga tested their work in 42 villages and found it good

Paragraph 27.—Cotton cultivation

16. The total area under cotton cultivation was 471,404 acres against 496,847 acres in the previous year. About one-third of the area was sown with exotic cotton. The decrease is due to a short rainfall in some of the cotton producing tracts, where exotic cotton is mainly sown.

17. The quantity of waste land remaining available for cultivation in the whole district is now only 48,605 acres or about 3 per cent. of the total culturable area. A large portion of the land still lying waste is situated in the Kod and Ránebennur tálukas. Of the 321 acres resigned during the year, nearly 204 acres were in the Mugad Petha. Their relinquishment was the result partly of the unhealthy character of the locality and partly of the sterile nature of the soil.

Paragraph 29.—Waste lands.

18. The Collector examined 346 cases against 257 in 1889-90, and states that the work was on the whole satisfactorily performed.

Paragraph 31.—Mámlatdárs' Courts Act.

19. The Collector's figures relate to only cognizable crime. They have been recently fully reviewed by the Commissioner, who, therefore, considers it unnecessary to offer any further comment here on the subject.

Paragraph 32.—Crime.

20. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has paid particular attention to the registers of bad characters. Of the 85 persons whose cases were enquired into by him 59 were bound over. His practice of hearing appeals personally from all the tálukas in rotation is calculated to give a correct insight into the procedure adopted by, and the judicial acumen of, the Subordinate Magistrates, and might be followed in other districts with advantage.

Paragraph 33.—Jurisdiction of the District Magistrate.

21. Eleven only of the 1,437 Pátels held commissions under Section 15 of Act VIII of 1867. Of them 8 actually exercised the special powers conferred on them and disposed of 14 cases in all. They are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

Paragraph 34.—Village Police.

22. The number (34,020) of cattle impounded shows an increase of 4,584, which the Collector ascribes to the united action by the village authorities and the Forest Department in enforcing the provisions of the law. The number of cattle impounded by the Forest Department was 3,158 or about one-eleventh of the total number.

Paragraph 36.—Cattle trespass.

23. No prosecutions were instituted under the Indian Arms Act during the year. Much care was exercised in the issue of licenses for possessing and carrying arms and the number of such licenses was reduced from 731 in 1889 to 550 in 1890-91.

Paragraph 37.—The working of the Indian Arms Act.

24. But two meetings of the District Local Board were held and the attendance of members at them was much smaller than might be desired. The meetings of 7 of the 11 Táluka Boards were on an average attended by less than half the number of members.

Paragraph 38.—District and Táluka Local Boards.

The total income of the Boards during the year was Rs. 2,86,313 as against Rs. 2,73,889 in 1889-90, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,639 as compared with Rs 2,71,124 in the previous year.

Rs 97,232—Education.
,, 1,44,750—Civil works
,, 17,151—Water-supply

The allotments for education civil works and water-supply were as marginally noted. In the Collector's opinion, the administration of the Local Boards was satisfactory.

Mr. Kanga, however, would not seem to take the same view in so far at least as the action of the Táluka Boards is concerned. He points out, and apparently with truth, that much money is unprofitably frittered away by these Boards in doling out to numerous small works in different localities comparatively insignificant sums which are insufficient to accomplish what is really required, and from the outlay of which no permanent benefit results. It clearly is preferable to do a few things well and to meet satisfactorily a smaller number of urgent wants in the form of roads, water-supply, &c., than to attempt to carry out in a superficial and perfunctory manner a far larger number of miscellaneous undertakings.

25. The remarks made concerning the tanks in the Kod Táluka call for serious attention. It is reported that these important and useful local reservoirs are all falling into a state of more or less disrepair; that the complaints as to their present condition are numerous and urgent; that if they are not speedily taken in hand their state will grow from bad to worse; and that nothing is being done to repair them. The villagers themselves are so sensible of the evil results likely to follow from this neglect of the tanks that they are willing to contribute towards the cost of putting the tanks in order. The subject appears one which requires the early notice of the Public Works Department if abandonment of land and material loss of revenue are to be avoided.

Paragraph 39.—Municipalities.

26. Of the 10 Municipalities, 7 have an annual income below Rs. 8,000. That of the other 3 ranges from over Rs. 33,000 to above Rs. 1,06,000.

As regards attendance at meetings, the less important Municipalities, except that of Háveri, show better figures than do the larger ones of Dhárwár, Hubli and Gadag. At Dhárwár one-third of the 68 meetings of the Managing Committee had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Party quarrels still militate against the smooth and successful administration of the Hubli Municipality: otherwise the Municipalities appear to have been conducted with a fair degree of success, though in some, as Mr. Kanga observes, the local governing bodies display considerable remissness in the matter of the collection of the sanctioned taxes on houses, and allow large accumulations of arrears.

Paragraph 49.—Education.

27. The number of Local Board and Municipal schools remained unchanged; that of aided schools increased by 31, raising to 527 the number of schools of all classes.

The number of scholars was 30,094 against 27,321 in 1889-90, showing an increase of 2,773. It is a noticeable fact that a private school for boys and girls has been established and is being conducted by a Mohamedan lady, and is reported to be prospering. On the whole, education in the Dhárwár District seems to be making good progress.

The Collector does not state how many schools were visited by him; but Mr. Kanga visited 128 schools; Mr. Wiltshire 69, and Mr. Sorabji, Mr. Knight and Mr. Enthoven between them 49.

28. Considering the shortness of Mr. Gray's tenure of the office of Collector and the fact that he was hurried in the preparation of the report by the circumstances mentioned by him, his report is full and creditable to him.

29. Mr. Knight has submitted a report written by Mr. Wiltshire who performed a considerable amount of inspection work and has supplied some useful information. Mr. Enthoven's report is in reality the joint production of himself and of Mr. Knight being mainly based on the notes left by the latter supplemented by intelligent comments by Mr. Enthoven. It possesses the merits of being both readable and interesting. Mr. Kanga's report is full and detailed, testifying alike to his knowledge of his charge and his thorough acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities of his office. The Commissioner would, in conclusion, note with satisfaction the commendation bestowed on Ráo Sáheb K. B. Deval, Mámlatdár of Ránebennur, and Mr. Joglekar, the non-official Vice-President of the Karajgi Táluka Local Board.

Commissioner, S. D.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

817—2

From

J. P. Ondaatjie
Assistant Collector Kolaba

To-

C. B. Winchester Esquire
Collector of Kolaba

Alibag 15th August 1891

Sir,

In accordance with your order marginally noted I have the honor to below communicate S.D's Report No 3577 of 15th August 1891 | submit my No 3094 of 10th August 1891 | explanation on two points noted by the Commissioner S.D in reviewing the annual administration report of my charge—

Secondly as regards the fact that I examined the accounts and records of 102 villages, though I recorded only 11. I made special arrangements for the examination of the Adhikaji talatis' records because nothing had been done in that direction before I took charge of this office, and also because I was anxious to examine as many of the talatis as possible, as, being detained at head quarters, I had no opportunity of seeing their work in their sajas. The records of 14 talatis were examined and I now find that 5 of these came from one to which he entered

the "5" mile circle from Nilai
these five were partially called
in by my Assistant on account
of a special order I gave, that
all Nilag talatis records that
had not been examined in 1889-90
should be examined in 1890-91.

3 Secondly, as regards the
fact that though I visited 11
villages I examined only 5 receipt
books in two villages, and attempted
Kudrejmukh in four villages, but
the results there after the expen-
diture of much time and trouble,
were so meagre that I thought
it better to other villages to give
my attention first to other more
important duties. The reason

Why I procured so few receipt books in each village is that there are very few receipt books to be had there. In the villages near Abbag, nearly all the land is pawned with the hands of money lenders residing at Abbag. I believe I am right in saying that there are only 3 receipt books held by residents of Chendre and I had considerable trouble in getting two of them, because the owners and the actual payers had to be sent for from their fields. There is a special reason for preferring other work to Kulkarnis at the end of May, viz that as long after the initial [illegible] have been paid

38/31

the "rupto" do not reconcile for much they paid are accordingly say "whatever is Dalton is correct which renders Rubrejawat abs lute

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Sd J. P. Cox

Assistant Collector Kolaba

No 3643 of 1891

Alibag 21st August 1891

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner S.D. with reference to his No 3094 of 10th instant.

C Vincent

Ag Col

Collector

No 3286 of 1891

Revenue Department

Srinagar Poona 27th August 1891

Forwarded to Government with reference to para 15 of this office memo No 3061 dated 8th instant.

2. It now appears that 102 Sajjas were comprised in 14 Sajjas or groups, and that only 5 of the Talatis came from outside the 5 miles' radius.

3. Mr. Orr's explanation regarding the small number of receipt books examined by him, is satisfactory.

Commissioner

for S. D

4069-24-8 91

No. Belgaum

Dated 24 - 1891

From,

F. L. Charles Esquire

Collector Belgaum District,

Subject

Administration Report

--

1890-91

The Commissioner,

S.D.,

With reference to

¢ 5 of my letter No. 4132 of

1st ultimo, I have the honor

to state that during the

year (1890-91) there were

34,872 births and 24,429

deaths in this District.

The birth rate is 39.2 per

thousand, and the death

rate 27.6 i

28231B

to be fairly reliable

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Sir Charles
Petrie

No. 3447 of 1891

Revenue Department

Belgaum 8th September 1891

Submitted to Government for information, in continuation of this office No. 3044 and 3046 dated 7th ultimo.

Commissioner
S. Mc.

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just dropped

From

C. B. Winchester Esquire
Acting Collector, Kolaba

To

The Honourable J. Nugent C.S.
Commissioner S. D.
Alibag 19th September 1891.

Sir,

Referring to para 7 of my annual Administration Report of this district No 3328 dated 31st July 1891 I have the honor to submit my report on the Agriculture Stock of this District for the year 1890-91 as follows. —

(2) The subjoined table shows the number of cattle &c returned for the year under report as compared with that for the previous year: —

year	Cattle	Horses and Ponies	Sheep and goats	carts.
1889-90	232933	559	26560	6463
1890-91	248547	644	28086	6047

Recd 8/10/91 3184 C

increase is noticeable under all heads except carts. The increase in the number of cattle, sheep and goats, and horses and ponies is due chiefly to importation from other districts but also to the increased number of births and to the absence of serious cattle disease. I cannot explain the decrease in the number of carts and cannot help doubting the accuracy of the figures.

The details of Agricultural stock are given in the appendix B.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Manchester

Acting Collector, Kolaba

No. 3873 of 1891

Revenue Department

Belgaum 5 October 1891

Forwarded to Government for information with reference to para 8 of this office Memo No. 3061 of 8th August 1891.

RECD OCT 6 1891

Early

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fair copy

Commissioner S. D.

Appendix

Statement of Agricultural Stock

	Cattle and other				
	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Cows
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surveyed villages for which statistics are available	72112	61047	18390	31318	52201
Unsurveyed villages for which statistics are not available	4249	3676	837	2307	2963
	76361	64723	19227	33625	55164
Khoti Villages	31101	25685	6563	11649	21102
Other villages	46260	39038	12664	21976	34062

in the Kolaba Collectorate for the year 1890-91

Quadrupeds				Ploughs		Carts	
Cows & Buffaloes	Total	Horses and ponies	Sheep and goats	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Bullock carts	Carts used in carrying loads
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13479	248547	644	28086	45378	"	1248	4799
608	14640	21	1753	2717	"	52	272
14087	263187	665	29839	48095	"	1300	5071
4580	99680	68	10532	19276	"	91	582
9507	163507	597	19287	28819	"	1209	4489

Acting Collector
Kolaba

81K

No. 5880 of 1891

From

C. Gray Esquire,

Acting Collector, Dharwar

To,

The Honorable John Nugent C.S.,

Commissioner S. D.

Dharwar 1 October 1891.

Sir,

In continuation of this No. 5809 of 3 Septr 1891 (para 7), I have the honour to submit my remarks as regards the marked variations in agricultural stock as directed in para 1 of Government Resolution No. 2258 of 31st March 1891.

Agricultural stock — Variations in — Administration Report 1890-91 — para 7.

2. It has been already remarked

in the Administration Reports that the No. of cattle has increased & that of the sheep & goats has decreased to some appreciable extent. But it will be seen from the following table that there is a decrease of 2994 in the plough cattle, though there is increase of 7278 in the number of cattle of all sorts on the whole: —

Year	Plough-Cattle.	Cattle of all sort except plough-cattle	Total	Net increase
1889-90	210366	442273	652639	
1890-91	207372	452545	659917	7278
Increase	.	10272	10272	
Decrease	2994	.	2994	

The decrease in the number of plough cattle is in the Nawalgund

Gadag

Gadag, Nawalgund & Ron Talukas,

is chiefly due to scarcity of fodder

in those localities. The increase in

other heads of cattle is due to absence

of any formidable outbreak of cattle

disease in the District and to the fa

that fodder was not scarce except i

the Navalgund, Gadag, Ron and Ranebe

Talukas.

3. The following table shows the

variations in the number of sheep &

Year	Sheep	Goats	Totals	Net decrease
1889-90	127505	90228	217733	
1890-91	123955	88649	212604	5129
Increase				
Decrease	3550	1579	5129	

The decrease in the number of sheep & goats is, as already remarked in the General Administration Report (para 7), due to epidemics, and the Tahsildars of Hubli, Navalgund and Gadag attribute the decrease to scarcity of fodder and the Tahsildars of Karajgi and Ranebennur attribute the decrease in the number of goats to forest restrictions whilst the Tahsildar of Ron attributes the decrease in the number of sheep to scarcity of fodder and forest restrictions also.

4. The variations in the other heads of agricultural stock not being

being marked do not call for any special remark here

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
A. Gray
Acting Collector

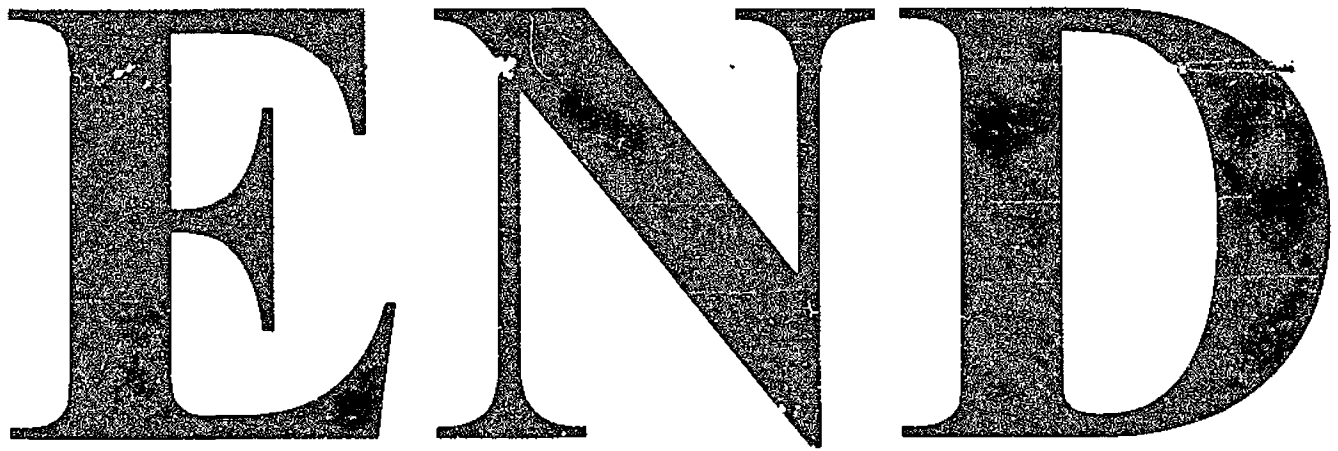
No. 3896 of 1891
Revenue department
Belgaum 6 October 1891
Submitted to Government for information in continuation of this office
No 3514 dated 11th Ultimo

Commissioner S.D

RECD OCT 9 18

TOTAL EXPOSURES

END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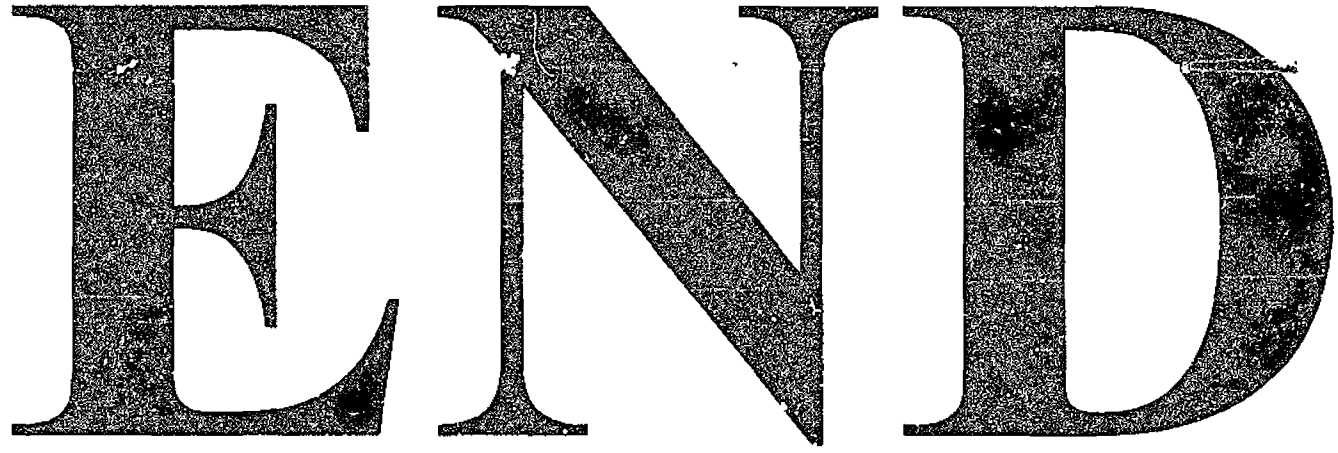
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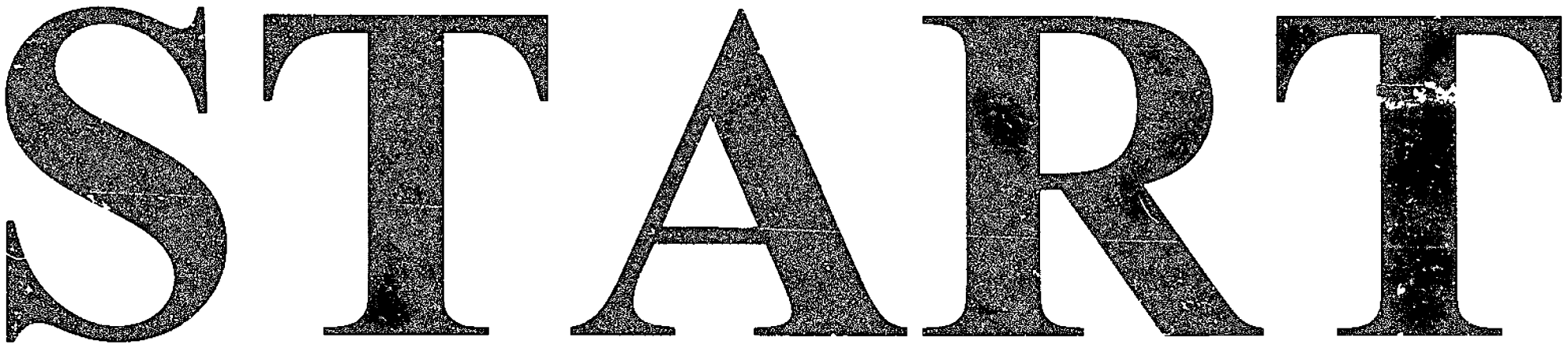
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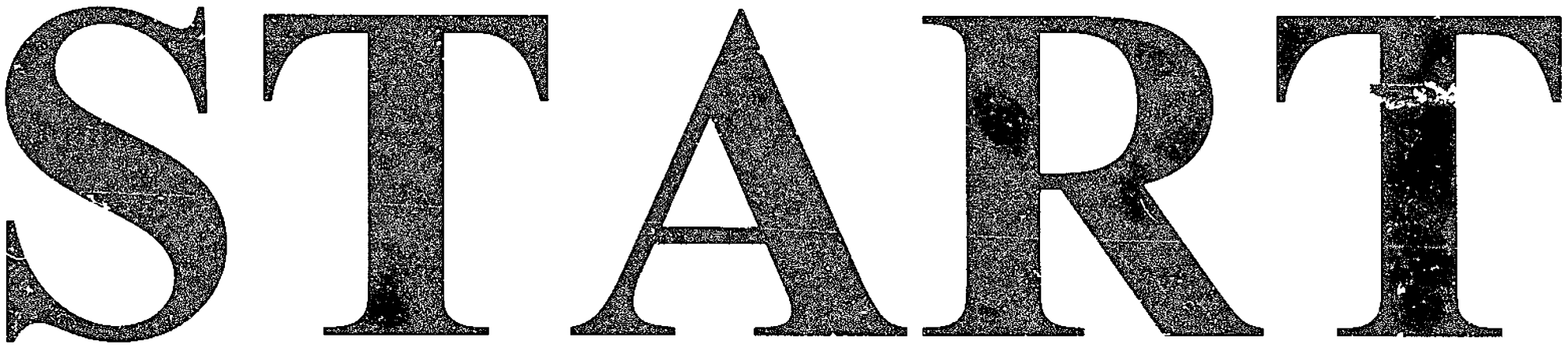
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START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

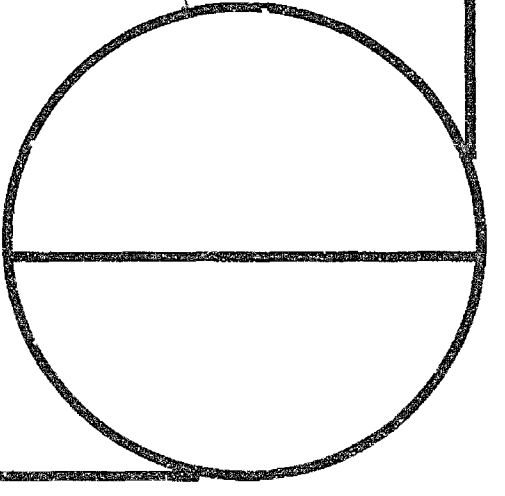
NAME OF RECORD : REVENUE DEPTT. VOL.

NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

NAME OF RECORD : REVENUE DEPTT. VOL.

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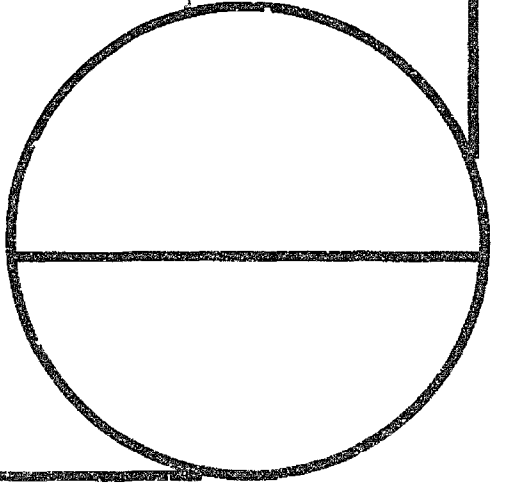

1890

Revenue Depart.

Vol: 3

3776

1890.

Rev. Dept.

No. 1377 c

Hokari

Ratuajra & Kaiara

Hokari Arrangements in the Ratuajra and Kaiara Districts.

Former Papers in Comp. No. 1356 of 1889

Subsequent " No. 1377 c of 18 90

295

3776

1376

1890.

Rev. Dept.

No. 1377 C

Akbari

Parvatipur Kaimur

Akbari Arrangements
in the Parvatipur
Kaimur District.

Former Papers in Comy. No. 1376 of 1890.

Subsequent " No. 1377 C of 1890

377C

abkari: Ratnagiri and Kanara districts

52 Comm/—
5968/17

etter from the under secy to the Govt of
Bombay, Finance and Commerce dept
No 113 B, 9 January 1890.

(print wipfull)

Resn
11

A copy of the letter from the Govt of India should be forwarded to the British Delegate for the Portuguese treaty & the Commissioner Customs, Salt, Opium & Abkari for information.

Sd
18/1/90

Dft
18/1/90

M 20/1

The British Delegate enquired whether he was to object in any of the forthcoming Anglo-Portuguese treaties to the introduction of the S & T system, but the matter is not considered of sufficient importance

Yes in Proc
M 20/1

2245 c 17

A'bkári · Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts.

No. 728.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1890.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 5968, dated 17th October 1889

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 6105, dated 24th October 1889—Submitting, in continuation of his office No. 5968, dated 17th idem, copy of a letter No. 1429, dated 18th idem, from the Assistant British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty

Telegram from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, dated 2nd November 1889.

Letter from this Government to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No 9548, dated 18th December 1889.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 113, dated 7th January 1890.—

"In reply to your letter, No 9548, dated the 18th December 1889, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council sanctions the raising of the tree-tax levied on toddy trees in the Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts of the Bombay Presidency to an uniform rate of Rs. 6 per cocoanut and brab tree, and of Rs. 3 per date and wild palm tree with effect from the 1st August 1890."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári for information.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
The Commissioner, S. D.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Abkari: Ratnagiri and Kanara districts

Correspondence with the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 113 B, 9 January 1890.

(print wifule)

Please

A copy of the letter from the Govt of India should be forwarded to the British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty & the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium & Abkari for information.

Sd 18/1/90 Dft 18/1/90

JM 20/1

The British Delegate might perhaps be asked to explain in what respects "excluding the Portuguese Govt for the entire S 87 System, but the matter is not considered satisfactory" in May JM 20/1

2245-C/90

A'bkári Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts.

No 728.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 28th January 1890

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Acting Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty,
The Collector of Kanara,
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
The Commissioner, S. D

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

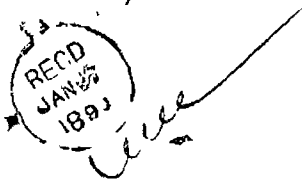
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

LORD REAY, D.C.L., LL.D., G.C.I.E.,

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

BOMBAY.

Read from the Secretariat Dept. 16/1-



The humble petition of Sivram Lakshuman Mayekar Abkari Farmer for Deogar, Malvan and Vengurla and inhabitant of Malvan Zillah Ratnagiri.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT Your Lordship's petitioner above-named has taken the Abkari Farm for the current official year for distilling Toddy and selling the liquor produced therefrom, in the above-mentioned three Talukas.

That agreeably to Section 17 of the Abkari Act a Farmer is entitled to bring from any one of the places within his Farm and to sell it in another place, of course included in the Farm, in the event the latter be found to be incapable of supplying a sufficient quantity of the article for its own consumption.

That Deogar Taluka is of that description, that is to say, it grows cocoanut trees but owing to want of tappers there, it does not yield toddy; and in order therefore to enable him to fully meet its demands for liquor, Your Lordship's petitioner, under the authority quoted, as also with the permission of the District Collector, used until lately to take liquor from Vengurla for consumption at Deogar.

That latterly the Collector has through misunderstanding arising from misrepresentations made to him by the opponents of Your Lordship's petitioner withheld the permission,—a proceeding neither sound in principle nor consonant with the rules of law and the general usage of the District.

That the opponents of your petitioner informed the Collector by a petition to him that there were cocoanut trees in large numbers available in Malvan for liquor purposes on a sufficient temptation being held out to the owners thereof and that therefore it was not necessary to permit your petitioner to take liquor from Vengurla to Deogar for its consumption. How far this statement was correct and worthy of being relied on, the Collector seems not to

have enquired into, but putting implicit faith thereon he declined to grant your petitioner the permission prayed for by him Before doing so, however, it was his duty to have ascertained for himself (*a*) whether the owners of the untapped cocoanut trees in Malvan were willing to allow them to be used for liquor purposes ; (*b*) whether an adequate temptation was or was not held out to those owners by Your Lordship's petitioner and (*c*) the extent of the temptation expected by them.

That unlike the Collector your petitioner left no stone unturned in pursuading the owners of the cocoanut trees in his favour but found all his attempts in that direction futile He discovered those owners all firm in their determination which they said they had formed on principle, and if the Collector had similarly with your petitioner enquired into the matter he would no doubt have clearly seen that his informant was simply imposing on his credulity actuated by malicious motives

That as an excuse for withholding his permission the Collector may urge that your petitioner might make a misuse of the permit in as much as instead of bringing liquor from Vengurla he might bring it from the Goa territory which is close by Vengurla But the rates of liquor in that territory are much higher than elsewhere It does not therefore stand to reason that your petitioner would act so foolishly

That on your petitioner representing matters to the Commissioner of the Division in their true colours with the sanguine hope of obtaining redress at least at his hands he received replies which were, to his great chagrin, sullied with disappointment and disparaging in their nature, and they could not be expected to bear a better character being based on the reports of the subordinate authorities

That this being the case Your Lordship's petitioner now deems it necessary to approach Your Lordship in Council with his grievances and begs to pray that the same may be remedied

That in Vengurla the tapping fee is Rs 4 per tree whilst in Deogar and Malvan it is Rs 5 that is more by Re 1 Evidently Government would proportionately have to subject itself to loss if it allowed liquor to be taken from Vengurla to Deogar and Malvan and dealt with there at the rate obtaining in Vengurla Your Lordship's petitioner is not the less cognizant of this and therefore in order that no loss might be occasioned to Government for his sake he proposed to both the Collector and the Commissioner to pay for the liquor he might take from Vengurla to Deogar not however at the less rate prevailing in the former but at that obtained in the latter which is higher as shown above It will thus be seen that your petitioner's proposal was in no way calculated to threaten loss

That side by side with the above proposal another one was also submitted and that was this :—to permit him to take liquor from Vengurla subject to the payment by him of any fee Government might deem it fit to levy on him. Besides being more advantageous of the two this latter proposal has no novel features about it and therefore its acceptance by the authorities would not have been a divergence from the course usually followed by them as in the instance of the places adjacent to and bordering on Daman. Liquor from these places is, on receipt by those authorities of the fee which they have fixed, permitted to be transmitted by farmers to other places where the rate of fee is higher than where the transmitted liquor is brought from.

That this case and that of your petitioner are exactly parallel. It would therefore strike strange to even a superficial observer that the same authorities should give different orders in different places in matters common in interest,—a proceeding reflecting inconsistancy on the part of those authorities.

That your petitioner's case is a peculiar one. In other Zillahs liquor of any sort is used, but in the Talukas of the Ratnagiri Zillah liquor produced only from cocoanut trees is used and liquors produced from other sources are held in abhorance and are not in fact produced there at all. Again Vengurla Taluka is the only Taluka in the whole Ratnagiri Zillah which produces liquor of the sort in abundance ; and Deogar Taluka not being capable of producing any it must necessarily look to Vengurla for its supply to it. But when your petitioner as its Abkari Farmer applies for permission to do the needful in the matter his request is negatived, thereby entailing on him threefold loss without any falling on Government.

That Your Lordship in Council may be better able to form an idea of the extent of those losses your petitioner begs to explain them as under.

1. He will have to pay for the license to keep shops in the Deogar Taluka for the sale of liquor, to hire houses for the shops and to keep establishments of servants But when there is no liquor for sale in the shops all these expenses will have to be borne by him unnecessarily and without an adequate return.

   One of the conditions specified in the agreement entered into by your petitioner as an Abkari Farmer provides that he should keep in stock a certain quantity of liquor. But when liquor is not permitted to be brought in from Vengurla he cannot meet the demands of the Taluka people, much less can he keep the article in stock. And if an Abkari Inspector comes and finds that the condition in question has not been complied with he reports the matter to his superior who pronounces your petitioner a delinquent and inflects fines upon him which *volens nolens* must be paid.

Rec. 16.1.90

3. Vengurla is one of the three places for which your petitioner has taken the farm. Its yield of liquor is more than its need. But when the Zillah authorities object to the surplus quantity being taken to Deogar for consumption it remains in Vengurla itself unutilized and eventually unpaid for and this surplus quantity is by no means small, proportionately a heavy loss must accrue to your petitioner. This loss plus the expenses incidental, among other things, to the production and sale of the liquor, must fall on his head.

That it is difficult for Your Lordship's petitioner to cope with losses so many in number, so varied in their kind and so heavy in magnitude.

Under these circumstances he prays that instructions may be issued to the auth[illegible]ities concerned to permit him to take liquor from Vengurla to Deogar for its consumption. In granting this boon to him he will feel grateful to Your Lordship :

Malvan,
Dated 1st January 1890.

N. S. PRESS.

Mr B
We submit - say - the petitioner need not perhaps be sent to the Comr Sindhudurg the matter Complained is one lying within the Collr's discretion & no interference

Seen Yours Respy 17/1

479
123

No. 6268 of 1889.

Revenue, dated the 18

Memo.

In reply to his petition
without date, Shivram Lumman
Mayekar is informed that the Col-
lector of Ratnagiri reports for his
no objection to allow the supply of
liquor for Devgad being brought
from the Malwan Taluka where
there are many trees which can
be utilized for tapping purposes
if the former offers sufficient
inducement to the tree-tappers
by allowing them proper rates, but
that it is objectionable to allow
the import of liquor from the
Ratnagiri Taluka where the rate
Rs. 4/- instead of Rs. 5/- as in
Malwan. In these views the
Commissioner of Abkari concurs
and therefore sees no reason to
disturb

Return the Collector's orders.

(Sign) J. D. Mackenzie

Actg. Comm^r. of Customs

Salt Division & Abstract

No. 6711 of 1889.

27th November 1889.

Camp Lansdowne.

Memo.

In reply to his letter dated the 6th instant, Shivram Laxman is informed that after consideration of the Collector's further report, this Acting Commissioner sees no reason to reconsider or modify the orders already passed in this office No. 6268, dated 2nd November 1889.

(Sign) J. D. Mackenzie

Actg. Comm^r. of Customs

Salt Division & Abstract

Petition from Shri [illegible]
Inspector, Abkari Department for Margao,
Vindoa and Vengurla, dt 10 January
1890 - Explaining the circumstances
in the Court of Customs Salt &
in which the Collr of Ratnagiri
Ramanbhai [illegible] the permission granted
to him to transport liquor from Vengurla
for consumption in Margao; and
praying for the cases explained here
to be permitted to transport
liquor from Vengurla for
consumption in Margao.

Submitted with R.J. No. 179c

The petition need not be
Perhaps be sent to the Court of
Customs, Salt, opium and Abkari
for report. The matter complained
of is one lying within the Court's
discretion and no interference
from Govt seems to be called for

The petitioner may be informed
that H.E the Govr in Council
sees no reason to interfere
with the orders passed in
his case by the Commissioner
of Customs, Salt Opium & Abkari

Rec Dec
22/1/90

A'bkári: Ratnágiri District.

No. 830.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1890.

Petition from Shivrám Lakshman Mayekar, ábkári farmer for Devgad, Málvan and Vengurla, dated 10th January 1890—Explaining the circumstances in which the Collector of Ratnágiri and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári have withheld the permission previously granted to him to transport liquor from Vengurla for consumption in Devgad, and praying, for reasons mentioned, that he may be permitted to transport liquor from Vengurla for consumption in Devgad.

RESOLUTION.—The petitioner should be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to interfere with the orders passed in his case by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
Shivrám Lakshman Mayekar (by memorandum).

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

... from Chinnaya Lakshmanan
... Salvador, Abkari Department for Bengal,
... Balasore and Vengurla, 8, 10 January
... 1910 - re. duty on the forest of ...
... which the ... Petitioner ...
... manufactured ... from unrectified
... Cashew apple liquor from Vengurla
... consumption in Bengal; and
... praying for reasons explained, that
... may be permitted to transport
... liquor from Vengurla for
... consumption in Bengal

Submitted with R.J. No 1790

The petition need not be perhaps be sent to the Comr. of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari for report. The matter complained of is one lying within the Comr's discretion and no interference from Govt seems to be called for

The petitioner may be informed that H.E. the Govr in Council sees no reason to interfere with the orders passed in this case by the Commissioner of Customs Salt Opium & Abkari

Rev Dept
23.2.10

A'bkári: Ratnágiri District.

No. 830.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1890.

Petition from Shivrám Lakshman Mayekar, ábkári farmer for Devgad, Málvan and Vengurla, dated 10th January 1890—Explaining the circumstances in which the Collector of Ratnágiri and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári have withheld the permission previously granted to him to transport liquor from Vengurla for consumption in Devgad; and praying, for reasons mentioned, that he may be permitted to transport liquor from Vengurla for consumption in Devgad.

RESOLUTION.—The petitioner should be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to interfere with the orders passed in his case by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
Shivrám Lakshman Mayekar (by memorandum).

† No. 831 1-2-90

No. of 1890.

Dest'd under Sec'y to Govt. petr having been informed in terms of G.R.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Petition

of Shriram Lakshmanan

Mayilar dated 16th

February 1890 with Enclosure

Transferred to the Revenue Depart

ment for disposal.

By order of H. E. the Governor,

Private Secretary.

18.2.90

Bas P

Please see Q 11
No. 830 Q: 1 90
in C 1377/95
Copy put up
1

The Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Right Hon
The Governor of Bombay

Sir,

I beg you will be pleased to be
before His Excellency the Governor the accomp
-ing petition for re-consideration of the ma
-tter in exchange which was sent to Govt in the
Revenue Department having disposed of
in a summary manner simply to prevent
her own death by adhering to the opinion
which he has previously expressed in c
Communication with this subject when he he
the office of Commissioner of customs, Sal
opium & Abkari. She absolutely not person
-ally cognizant in the matter but fully relied
the statement of the Collector of Ratnagiri

It will be perceived from the peti
that I had made such proposals to Gov
as were calculated to benefit it but he pa
no attention to them and gave me a c
stereotype reply. The same in original is
attached for His Excellency's perusal.

The proceeding on his part is naught
but love to me, May it will totally ruin
me. To avoid this I would even go so far
as to make a further proposal which m
would be disposal to Govt though it will to
me a total loss on one hand I wo
willingly forego that loss if Govt kindly
accept the proposal: It is this: If I

am permitted to take to Beogar for sale there, liquor from Vengorla. I allow myself to be charged at the rate of Rs 5/- per each toddy yielding cocoanut tree instead of at Rs 4/- as now. This will bring into Government an additional sum nearly Rs 1500/- and compensate me for the loss I shall have to sustain in consequence of a large quantity of the liquor produced in Vengorla remaining in Vengorla unutilized and therefore unpaid for, whereas the permission prayed for is granted the unutilized liquor above referred to will find sale at Beogar which place is also nearer to my farm.

As the rental of my farm is drawing near I beg that the matter may be disposed of at an early date

I beg to remain

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

~~Illegible~~

Shivram Lakshman

Mayekar

Patkari for the

Beogar Taluka Vengurla

in Ratnagiri Zilla

To,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

LORD REAY, D.C.L., LL.D., G.C.I.E.,

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

BOMBAY.

The humble petition of Sivram Lakshuman Mayekar Abkari Farmer for Deogar, Malvan and Vengurla and inhabitant of Malvan Zillah Ratnagiri.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT Your Lordship's petitioner above named has taken the Abkari Farm for the current official year for distilling Toddy and selling the liquor produced therefrom, in the above-mentioned three Talukas.

That agreeably to Section 17 of the Abkari Act a Farmer is entitled to bring (toddy) from any one of the places within his Farm and to sell it in another place, of course included in the Farm, in the event the latter be found to be incapable of supplying a sufficient quantity of the article for its own consumption.

That Deogar Taluka is of that description, that is to say, it grows cocoanut trees but owing to want of tappers there, it does not yield toddy; and in order therefore to enable him to fully meet its demands for liquor, Your Lordship's petitioner, under the authority quoted, as also with the permission of the District Collector, used until lately to take liquor from Vengurla for consumption at Deogar

That latterly the Collector has through misunderstanding arising from misrepresentations made to him by the opponents of Your Lordship's petitioner withheld the permission,—a proceeding neither sound in principle nor consonant with the rules of law and the general usage of the District.

That the opponents of your petitioner informed the Collector by a petition to him that there were cocoanut trees in large numbers available in Malvan for liquor purposes on a sufficient temptation being held out to the owners thereof and that therefore it was not necessary to permit your petitioner to take liquor from Vengurla to Deogar for its consumption How far this statement was correct and worthy of being relied on the Collector seems not to

have enquired into, but putting implicit faith thereon he declined to grant your petitioner the permission prayed for by him. Before doing so, however, it was his duty to have ascertained for himself (*a*) whether the owners of the untapped cocoanut trees in Malvan were willing to allow them to be used for liquor purposes ; (*b*) whether an adequate temptation was or was not held out to those owners by Your Lordship's petitioner and (*c*) the extent of the temptation expected by them.

That unlike the Collector your petitioner left no stone unturned in pursuading the owners of the cocoanut trees in his favour but found all his attempts in that direction futile. He discovered those owners all firm in their determination which they said they had formed on principle, and if the Collector had similarly with your petitioner enquired into the matter he would no doubt have clearly seen that his informant was simply imposing on his credulity actuated by malicious intentions.

That as an excuse for withholding his permission the Collector may urge that your petitioner might make a misuse of the permit in as much as instead of bringing liquor from Vengurla he might bring it from the Goa territory which is close by Vengurla But the rates of liquor in that territory are much higher than elsewhere. It does not therefore stand to reason that your petitioner would act so foolishly.

That on your petitioner representing matters to the Commissioner of the Division in their true colours with the sanguine hope of obtaining redress at least at his hands he received replies which were, to his great chagrin, sullied with disappointment and disparaging in their nature ; and they could not be expected to bear a better character being based on the reports of the subordinate authorities.

That this being the case Your Lordship's petitioner now deems it necessary to approach Your Lordship in Council with his grievances and begs to pray that the same may be remedied

That in Vengurla the tapping fee is Rs. 4 per tree whilst in Deogar and Malvan it is Rs 5 that is more by Re 1. Evidently Government would proportionately have to subject itself to loss if it allowed liquor to be taken from Vengurla to Deogar and Malvan and dealt with there at the rate obtaining in Vengurla. Your Lordship's petitioner is not the less cognizant of this and therefore in order that no loss might be occasioned to Government for his sake he proposed to both the Collector and the Commissioner to pay for the liquor he might take from Vengurla to Deogar not however at the less rate prevailing in the former but at that obtained in the latter which is higher as shown above It will thus be seen that your petitioner's proposal was in no way calculated to threaten loss

That side by side with the above proposal another one was also submitted and that was this :—to permit him to take liquor from Vengurla subject to the payment by him of any fee Government might deem it fit to levy on him. Besides being more advantageous of the two this latter proposal has no novel features about it and therefore its acceptance by the authorities would not have been a divergence from the course usually followed by them as in the instance of the places adjacent to and bordering on Daman. Liquor from these places is, on receipt by those authorities of the fee which they have fixed, permitted to be transmitted by farmers to other places where the rate of fee is higher than where the transmitted liquor is brought from.

That this case and that of your petitioner are exactly parallel. It would therefore strike strange to even a superficial observer that the same authorities should give different orders in different places in matters common in interest,—a proceeding reflecting inconsistancy on the part of those authorities.

That your petitioner's case is a peculiar one In other Zillahs liquor of any sort is used, but in the Talukas of the Ratnagiri Zillah liquor produced only from cocoanut trees is used and liquors produced from other sources are held in abhorance and are not in fact produced there at all. Again Vengurla Taluka is the only Taluka in the whole Ratnagiri Zillah which produces liquor of the sort in abundance ; and Deogar Taluka not being capable of producing any it must necessarily look to Vengurla for its supply to it. But when your petitioner as its Abkari Farmer applies for permission to do the needful in the matter his request is negatived, thereby entailing on him threefold loss without any falling on Government.

That Your Lordship in Council may be better able to form an idea of the extent of those losses your petitioner begs to explain them as under.

1. He will have to pay for the license to keep shops in the Deogar Taluka for the sale of liquor, to hire houses for the shops and to keep establishments of servants. But when there is no liquor for sale in the shops all these expenses will have to be borne by him unnecessarily and without an adequate return.

2 One of the conditions specified in the agreement entered into by your petitioner as an Abkari Farmer provides that he should keep in stock a certain quantity of liquor But when liquor is not permitted to be brought in from Vengurla he cannot meet the demands of the Taluka people, much less can he keep the article in stock. And if an Abkari Inspector comes and finds that the condition in question has not been complied with he reports the matter to his superior who pronounces your petitioner a delinquent and inflects fines upon him which *volens nolens* must be paid

have enquired into, but putting implicit faith thereon he declined to grant your petitioner the permission prayed for by him. Before doing so, however, it was his duty to have ascertained for himself (*a*) whether the owners of the untap ed cocoanut trees in Malvan were willing to allow them to be used for liqu purposes; (*b*) whether an adequate temptation was or was not held out to the owners by Your Lordship's petitioner and (*c*) the extent of the temptati expected by them.

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That Your Lordship in Council may be better able to form an idea of the extent of those losses your petitioner begs to explain them as under.

1. He will have to pay for the license to keep shops in the Deogar Taluka for the sale of liquor, to hire houses for the shops and to keep establishments of servants. But when there is no liquor for sale in the shops all these expenses will have to be borne by him unnecessarily and without an adequate return.

2. One of the conditions specified in the agreement entered into by your petitioner as an Abkari Farmer provides that he should keep in stock a certain quantity of liquor. But when liquor is not permitted to be brought in from Vengurla he cannot meet the demands of the Taluka people much less can he keep the article in stock. And if an Abkari [illegible] that the condition in question has [illegible] the matter to his superior who

3. Vengurla is one of the three places for which your petitioner has taken the farm. Its yield of liquor is more than its need. But when the Zillah authorities object to the surplus quantity being taken to Deogar for consumption it remains in Vengurla itself unutilized and eventually unpaid for and this surplus quantity is by no means small proportionately a heavy loss must accrue to your petitioner. This loss plus the expenses incidental, among other things, to the production and sale of the liquor, must fall on his head.

That it is difficult for Your Lordship's petitioner to cope with losses so many in number, so varied in their kind and so [illegible] magnitude.

Under these circumstances he prays that instructions may be issued to the authorities concerned to permit him to take liquor from Vengurla to Deogar for its consumption. In granting this boon to him he will feel grateful to Your Lordship in Council.

Malvan,
Dated 10 January 1890,

Abkari Policy Matters

Petition from Shriman Lakshmanrao Bhaurao Abkari Inspector of Belgaum Khanapur and Bijapur dt 16 Dec 1890 praying for reconsideration of the order

Submitted.

The petition was not summarily disposed of as observed by the Petitioner. It will be seen from the previous proceedings in this case that the matter complained of by the petitioner is one lying within the discretion of the Board of Customs, Salt, Opium & Abkari and no interference from Govt seemed called for, the petitioner was accordingly informed that Govt saw no reason to interfere with the orders passed in this case by the Board of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari

The ground on which the

petitioner was refused by the Board permission to remove logs from Vanquela to Devagala across the tree tax at Vanquela was Rs[illegible] while it was Rs[illegible] to Devagala. The petitioner is willing to pay a tree tax at the rate of Rs[illegible] per tree for those trees which he may be allowed to log in Vanquela for the extraction of his ~~logs~~ requires for ~~his~~ building purposes from Vanquela to Devagala. The petition may be sent to the Board for disposal.

[illegible]
17/3/90

Rest

The pet: shd be informed that Govt. see no reason to modify the order already passed by them. He can bring to the notice of the Board any additional information relevant to the matter contained in his present petition & it will be for them to decide on the application.

[illegible]
17/3/90

No. 2009.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1890.

Petition from Shivrám Lakshman Mayekar, A'bkári farmer for Devgad, Málvan and Vengurla, dated 16th February 1890—Praying that the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 830, dated 1st idem, may be reconsidered; and stating that if he is permitted to take to Devgad for sale there liquor from Vengurla, he will allow himself to be charged at the rate of Rs. 5 for each toddy-yielding cocoanut tree instead of at Rs. 4 as now.

RESOLUTION.—The petitioner should be informed that Government see no reason to modify the order already passed by them. He can bring to the notice of the local authorities the proposal and request contained in his present petition and it will be for them to deal with the application.

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

2 The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
3 The Commissioner, S. D.,
5 The Collector of Ratnágiri,
Shivrám Lakshman Mayekar (by memorandum).

No. 2010 18-3-90

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

... 12th May of 1890 ...

From,

J. E. Skeen Esquire, C...
Asst. Commissioner of Custo...
Salt, Opium & Abkari

To

The Chief Secretary to Go...
Revenue Department
Ahmedabad

Kaira Collectorate,
25 April 189...

Sir,

With reference to the c...
respondence ending with ...
Resolution No. 728, dated ...
28th January last, I have ...
honour to submit for the ...
information of Government ...
copies of the correspondence ...

RECD APR 29 1890

This office letter No 1015 of 16 dated 26th February 1890 to the address of the Coll.r of Kaira in Kaira

Letter No 1216 of 15th April 1890 from the Coll.r of Ratnagiri

Letter No 795 dated 3rd April 1890 from the Coll.r of Kanara

noted in ... margin ... to execute ... mend this ... The out-still ... system ... be abolished and in its place ... the still head duty payable

distilleries and minimum
guaranteed revenue system
introduced in the district
of Ratnagiri & the Coast
Talukas of the district of
Kanara from 1st August next.
If this recommendation is
approved, the talukas of
Dohad and Jhalod of the dis-
trict of the Panch Mahals
will be the only tract which
will continue to remain
under the out-still system
2. It will be seen from
the letter of the Collector of
Ratnagiri that there are at
present 17 distilleries in
the district for the manu-
facture of toddy spirit and
that the Collector proposes to
reduce the number to 12, three
in Rajapur Taluka two in
each of the talukas of Dap-
oli, Khed, Ratnagiri
and Chiplun and one in
Malwan Taluka. There are
at

at present no distilleries
The Talukas of Devgad, Kan
meshwar and Kudal, The Cas
Spirit required for sale in
those Talukas being obtained
from the distilleries in the
neighbouring talukas, and
the same arrangement
will be continued under
the new System. Govern
ment waste land is avail
able for locating out of
the 12 distilleries proposed
by the Collector. The sites of
5 distilleries can be grant
ed on reasonable terms,
but exorbitant prices are
asked for for the sites of
the remaining two distil
leries.

3 In the Coast Talukas
of the Kanara District there
are at present 6 distill
eries in the manufacture
of which spirit are en-

distilleries and maximum guaranteed revenue system introduced in the district of Ratnagiri & the Coast Talukas of the district of Kanara from 1st August next. of his recommendation was approved, the Talukas of Dohad and Jhalod of the District of the Panch Mahals will be the only tract which will continue to remain under the out still system.

2. It will be seen from the letter of the Collector of Ratnagiri that there are at present 19 distilleries in the district for the manufacture of toddy spirit and that the Collector proposes to reduce the number 6/2, three in Dapuli Taluka two in each of the Talukas of Vingorla, Malwan, Ratnagiri and Chiplun, and one in Rajapur taluka. There are

ek

at present no distilleries in the Talukas of Honjad, being moshwar and Khed, the toddy required for sale in those Talukas being obtained from the distilleries in the neighbouring talukas, and the same arrangement as will be continued under the new system. Government waste land is available for locating 5 out of the 12 distilleries proposed by the Collector. The sites of 5 distilleries can be rented on reasonable terms, but exorbitant prices are asked for the sites of the remaining two distilleries.

3. In the Coast Talukas of the Kanara District there are at present 6 distilleries for the manufacture of toddy spirit, one in each of

of the Talukas of Karwar and Ankola & two on each of the Talukas of Kumpla and Honore, and the Collector does not recommend any reduction in that number. For five of the distilleries Govt. waste land is available, while the site for the sixth can be rented on reasonable terms. The site proposed for the distillery at Kumpla does not appear to me to be suitable and the Collector will be requested to select another site.

In the absence of personal acquaintance with the circumstances of the districts, I am not in a position to say, whether as many distilleries as the Collectors recommend are actually required, but con-

sidering

sidering that in the first
year of the introduction
of a new system, there shou
be a few changes in the
location of toddy spirit
distilleries as possible.
I am not prepared to sug-
gest any reduction in the
number, but will request
the Collectors in the first
instance to authorize only
one distillery for each
taluka, and when the space
allotted for the putting up
of Stills & storing rooms ha
been fully taken up, shou
any applications for dis-
tilling licenses remain
uncomplied with, to auth
rize an extra distillery
for those talukas in which
there may be a large dema
for toddy spirit.

5. The next point for
consideration

Consideration is the case of still head duty to be levied on the toddy spirit issued from the Public distilleries for consumption in the Ratnagiri District and The Coast talukas of the Kanara district under the new System. In the telegram dated 3rd November last addressed to the Assistant British Delegate at Goa, Govt. desired that officer to inform the Portuguese Indian Govt that this Govt. proposed to fix the rate of duty at Re 1 per gallon of 25° tt. & strength on the usual drawback allowance on account of tree-tax payments made on toddy use in the manufacture of Spirit. In the Ratnagiri district toddy spirit is sold of the strengths 25° &

60° U. P., while in the Kaira
District it is sold at 25° U. P.
and 40° U. P. The rates of
Still head duty on spirit
of different strengths shou
be fixed as shown in the
margin.

For 25° U. P. – Re. 1 per gallon.
For 40° U. P – Rs. 1-12-9. 00
For 60° U. P. – Rs. 2-8-0 00

The draw
back allow
ance fixed by Govt. for the
Thana and Kolaba distric
is Re. 1 per gallon of streng
25° U. P. for Rs. 10/- of tree tax
Under the orders contained
in the G. R. quoted in para
1 above, tree-tax is to be
levied at Rs. 6 per cocoa
nut tree throughout the
Ratnagiri & Kanara Dis
tricts from 1st August next
The amount of drawback
Equivalent to the rate of
tax is 9 annas 8 pies
gallon of strength 25° U.
but-

but I agree with my pre-
decessor in recommending
that the drawback allow-
ance should be fixed at
7 annas per gallon of strength
25° U. P., 7 annas & 2 pies
for 40° U. P. and 4 1/2 annas —
6 annas 6° U. P. The net duty
to be recovered will then
be at the
rates quoted
in the mar-
gin.

For 25° U.P. — Rs. — 7-0 per gallon.	
For 40° U.P. — Rs 4-5-7 do	
For 60° U.P. — Rs 4 3-6 do	

5. I presume that it is
the intention of Govt, in
accordance with the desire
expressed by the Govt of
India, that in districts
where the minimum gua-
ranteed revenue System
is to be continued or to
be newly introduced, the
amount of guarantee is
to be determined by the
Farmer selected by

Abk

~~47~~ 151

Abkari Department as has been done for the current year in the Thana and Kolaba Districts.

7. I have the honour to request the early orders of Government on the recommendations herein submitted, so as to enable me to submit revised forms of licenses for sanction under Section 3 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, & to invite tenders for the farms about the 15th proximo.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. Servant,

J. W. Sherer
Actg. Commr. of Customs, Salt
Opium & Abkari.

Rec'd 28/4/90

To

The Collectors of
No 1015 - Ratnagiri
No 1016 - Kanara

Bombay - 26th February
1870

Sir

With reference to Govt Resolution
No 728, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the
honour to inform You that this Govt
in communication to the Governor General
of Portuguese India, the proposal to
raise the rates of tree Cess in the Ratnagiri
and Kanara districts from 1st August next
also intimated that the outstill system was
to be abolished throughout the two districts
from the same date and it is proposed to
introduce the Public Distilleries age
still head duty system in its place. The
Portuguese Indian Govt have agreed
to raise the tree Tax on Cocoanut and
Brab trees to Rs 5 per tree and that on
date and wild palm to Rs 3 per tree from
1st August next, and to raise the Tax on

Cocoanut and brab trees Rs 6 per tree from 1st January 1891. His Government have consented to this arrangement on condition that the Public Distilleries and Still Head duty system is also introduced in the Province of Goa from 1st January 1891.

2. Govt have already decided to introduce the system in the Ratnagiri District and in the Coast Talukas of the Kanara District from 1st August next. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to report without delay the exact places at which the present toddy shed distilleries are situated whether they are located on Govt or private land and in the latter case what amount of compensation will have to be paid for acquiring the land or whether Govt waste land can be found in the neighbourhood where the distilleries can be transferred. The considerations which should determine the selection of sites are (1) proximity to a large number of toddy trees, (2) sufficient water supply on or near the premises and (3) the

the inconvenience of removing distillery
stores.

3. The revised arrangements for the
distillation brought into force from
1st August last will facilitate the introduction of the new system. The country
spirit farmers do not now possess the
monopoly of selling toddy but that of
manufacturing and selling toddy spirit.
What now proposed is either to continue
the present toddy spirit distilleries or
establish new ones at convenient places
under Government supervision. The distilleries will consist of large enclosures
fenced by bamboo or other strong material
wherein approved applicants will be licensed
to set up one or more stills according to
their requirements and to manufacture
spirit thereat. They will be required to
provide strong rooms for storing their spirit.
The distillers will be separately licensed
to tap trees and supply the toddy they
may draw to the distilleries for the manufacture of spirits. They may sell the

spirit to any of the Country spirit farmers of the district for retail sale by them at the licensed shops. I send herewith for your information a copy of the distillery licence sanctioned for the Thana and Kolaba districts and of the rules made by the Commissioner of Abkari for the management of the Public toddy spirit distilleries.

4. The Country spirit farmers will not have in future the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy spirits, but he will not be prevented from taking a distilling licence himself if he chose but he will be debarred as at present from having any interest in any toddy shops in his taluka. The farmer will be required to pay a still head duty on every gallon of toddy spirit issued to him from the Public distilleries. Govt propose to fix the rate of duty at Re 1 a gallon of strength 25° U.P. allowing drawback on account of the tree tax payment made on the raw toddy used in the distillation

Rec

The rate of drawback is generally Re
per gallon 25° U.P. for Rs 10 of tree tax
& the rate of tree tax will be Rs 6 fr
1st August next, the drawback would
ordinarily be 9 annas and 7 pies p
gallon 25° U.P. but I propose to recom
mend to Govt to fix the rate at 9 annas
if this recommendation is approved by
Government, the net duty to be recover
will be 9 annas a gallon for spirit of
strength 25° U.P., 3½ annas a gallon for
60° U.P. and 5 annas and 7 pies for 40° U.P.
where the sale of spirit of that strength
is at present allowed. The farmer will
not be required to pay any license fee b
to guarantee a minimum revenue
on account of still head duty at a sum
to be determined by the Commissioner of
Abkari in consideration of average sale
in the past years, and the farmers will
be selected by the Commissioner from
amongst the tenderers.

5. I have the honour to request

Will you kindly examine & consider
these proposals very carefully and
favour me with your remarks
with all practicable expedition.

I have the
honor to be
Signed D.D. Macdougall
Comptroller
Salt Opium & Abkari

True Copy
W. Lockett
2nd Clerk
for
Secretary Govt & Commrs
of Customs &c

No 1246 of 1890

From

The Collector of Ratnagiri

To

The Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, opium and Abkari.

Ratnagiri, 15th April 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish the report called for in para 2 of your letter No 1015 of the 26th February 1890

2 Vengurla Taluka. There are at present two distilleries in this Taluka and as there are a large number of trees tapped for distillation in the Taluka and the people drunk spirits rather than fresh toddy, it will be necessary to continue both of them. The present distilleries are situated as under

1 Vengurla - near the mumledars cutcherry in private land belonging to Damodar

Vandrung Shirgaokar

2. Sheraoda - in S. No. 244 Pot. No 1 private land -

Neither of these sites are convenient for public distilleries at Vengorla, I would propose to set apart a site near the present distillery, but which is on Government land near the Mamledars cutcherry and which fulfils all the requirements mentioned in para 2 of your letter under report and at Sheraoda, there is a site available in Government land, Survey No 255 Phalvi No 1 near the present distillery, where there is a good water supply, convenience for removing distillery refuse, and which is close to a large number of toddy trees

Malwan Taluka There are at present two distilleries in this Taluka and for the same

reasons

reasons as given in the case of Vinjorda, it is necessary to continue both of them. The present distilleries are situated. 1. at Malwa in the private land of Lambhu Ladoji Mayo 2 at Hadi in survey No 96 Pot Nos 1 and 6 which is private land. The site of the present distillery at Malwan is not suitable and I propose to situate the distillery in government land which is available in a Thikan called Raj Kote where there is an ample water supply, where there is convenience for removing distillery refuse and in the proximity of which there is a large number of toddy trees.

The site at Hadi of the present distillery is suitable and can be obtained at about Rs 12 rent per annum. The site might be

be obtained for about Rs 300 compensation if desirable. There is no Government land available the village

Devgad Taluka. There are no distilleries at present in this Taluka, and as there are only 43 trees tapped in the Taluka, there is no necessity for establishing a public distillery.

Rajapur Taluka. There are two distilleries in this Taluka at present, viz at Jaitapur in a Dhara land under Government Management and at Harihe about ten miles from Jaitapur in land belonging to Moro Vishwanath. this Taluka there is more fresh toddy than distilled liquor consumed and I propose to discontinue the Harihe distillery which at present supplied by 568 trees the

owner

owners of which will now probably take
free-foot booths. Licenses ...

The site of the present distillery at J
is unsuitable and there is an excellent site
Government waste lands available which is in e
way suited for a public distillery. same are
in a survey Nos 28 and 29. Jaitapur situate
on a creek connecting it with Rajapur
is the most convenient place in the Taluk
for a public distillery from which liquor ca
be taken to the inland parts of the Taluka
where it is more generally consumed than
the coast. It is also conveniently situated
for supplying shops in the Devgad Taluka

Ratnagiri Taluka There are now 4 priva
distilleries in the Ratnagiri Taluka viz at Bhate
in S. No 10 Pot. No 2, Mirya, S. No 150, Pot No 3
Chalataje-

Rahatgar. S No 17 Pot No 1, 2, 3, 4 Malguno
S No 83 Pot No 16 As there will be a large demand
for tree foot booth licenses in this Taluka, the
retention of so many distilleries is unnecessary
The Bhate and Mirya distilleries are in close
proximity to that of Rahatgar and as it is
desirable in every way to have a public distillery
at Rahatgar, which is the town of Ratnagiri,
I propose closing the Mirya and Bhate distilleries
The site of the present distillery at Rahatgar
is in private land and there is also another site
in private land equally suitable available There
is no suitable site in Government waste land
The owners of the two suitable sites are willing
to let the sites to Government and are willing to
erect all the required building thereon, and
I propose when the places for the distilleries

are furnished me to select the site offers on the most advantageous terms.

A public distillery is necessary at Malgund which is some 12 miles up the coast from Ratnagiri and whereon there are a large number of trees. The site of the present distillery which is in every way suitable can be had for about Rs 20 rent per annum. There is no other suitable site in the village.

Sangmeshwar Taluka. There are no distillers now in this Taluka and as there are only 40 trees tapped in the Taluka there is no necessity for opening a public distillery

Khed Taluka. There are only 10 trees tapped and no distilleries at present, there is therefore no necessity for opening a public distillery

Chiplun

Chaplim Taluka: There are three distilleries now in this Taluka viz. at Guhagar. One and Palshet. at Guhagar in Thekan Jambhadee - private site; at One in Thekan Pimpalbhat - private site, at Palshet in Thekan Per, a private site. One is within three miles of Guhagar and as there will probably be some diminution in the number of trees tapped for distillation owing to the taking out of the tree foot booth licenses I do not think that three distilleries are wanted in this Taluka and that the One distillery should be closed At Guhagar the present site is inconvenient There is no Government Waste land available I would propose to situate the distillery at Guhagar in Thekan Matha which is a most

suitable

suitable sites in every way. The compensation however, asked by the owners is exorbitant being Rs 4000. The present site at Palshe is also inconvenient and the compensation asked prohibitive. The most suitable site at Palshet is in a Thikan called "Bailwada" for which the owners asks Rs 3000 compensa The site will probably be acquired under the Act at about half the compensation asked There are 1990 trees tapped now for distillation in this Taluka and these trees are situated on the coast line and are most numerous near the villages of Palshet and Gulsapar which are about six miles apart. In these and the neighbouring villages there is no Government land available and sites therefore cannot

cannot be obtained without paying compensation I am making further enquiries and I believe will eventually be able to obtain suitable sites in these villages at from Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 under the Land Acquisition Act.

Dapoli Taluka At present there are four distilleries in this Taluka viz one at Ade in Thikan Pulao, 2 at Karde in Thikan "Navakirdi" 3 at Dabhol in Thikan "Sawadhan" and 4 at Velas in a private site. I propose to have no distillery at Velas. There are only 350 trees supplying the present distillery and these will probably in future be taken for tree-foot-booths.

At Ade the present site is not convenient I propose that a public distillery be erected in the same village in Survey

No 11 Pot No 1 on private ground for which the owner is willing to take Rs 700 compensation or Rs 8 a month rent. The area is one acre and there are trees on the land The site will probably be obtainable for less than is asked for it and it is suitable in every way being on the sea coast and having a well in it and being in the proximity of a considerable number of trees I would further propose having a public distillery at Kardi which is 8 miles south of Ade. The present site is unsuitable. There is however a site in every way suitable for a public distillery in this village in S No 2 Pot Nos 10 and 11 which is Government Waste. It is also necessary to have a public Distillery at Dabhol which is

connected

connected by creeks with Chiplun and Khed. The present site at Dabhol is inconvenient but there is a suitable site on private ground in this Village in survey No 29 area 23 guntas. The compensation asked is Rs 10/- which includes well and trees on a monthly rent of Rs 10. There is no Government Waste available and this compensation may be somewhat reduced eventually.

I have &c

sd/ J.H. Todd
Ag Collector

True Copy
W. Luke
2nd L.C.
for Personal Assistant
to the Commissioner of Customs
Salt, Opium and Abkari

No: 995 of 1890.

From

The Collector, Kanara

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium & Abkari.

Karwar 3rd April 1890.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No: 1016, dated 26th February 1890, I have the honour to submit the following report:—

2. I presume that the increase of the tax from Rs 4 to 6 will be adopted from 1st August next in this District, without reference to the increase being introduced into the Province of Goa from 1st January 1891.

3. So far as I can gather, the following appears to me to be the change in the proposed system of management, i.e., the establishment of a Ladder distillery, where the farmer may manufacture his own toddy spirit, or purchase it from one or more distillers, to whom licenses will be granted by the Commissioner of Abkari, the farmer being required to pay a still-head duty for all country spirits removed from the distillery

distillery according to its strength.

7. As regards the site for the distilleries, I consider the best site for the distillery at Karwar is that which is situated near the men at Koorbag, close to the site when the present Contractor's distillery is located. This plot of ground which is 2 acres and 15 guntas in area, belongs to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit. It was sold by Government to Messrs W. Nicol & Co. for Rs 1100 in the year 1865. The land has since passed into the hands of its present owner, and may possibly be re-purchased at from Rs 500 to 1000/. This site combines all the considerations mentioned in para 2 of your letter under reference, viz., proximity to a large number of toddy trees, good water supply, and drainage for the removal of distillery refuse. It was formerly used for the distillery, and if it is not feasible to purchase the site, it may be rented from its present owner on payment of an annual rental of from Rs 30 to 50/.

8. The present toddy spirit distillery at Ankola is situated in Survey No. 7 of the Shedgeri village. It is a Government waste land adjoining at

at Rs 4. It has an area of 7 acres and 37 guntas, out of which 3 guntas are appropriated for a Fish market, and the remaining 26 guntas are used by the Police for ball practice. The Manlutdar of Ankola reports that the site where the present distillery is situated is convenient for the purpose. There is a well close by, the water of which is plentiful.

The site is, moreover, situated close to the old fort of Ankola, and the Manlutdar thinks that the distillery refuse can be conveniently removed and thrown into the ditch surrounding the old fort. The supply of toddy for the distillery at Ankola is chiefly drawn from the villages of Mangaon and Balegooly, the former of which is 4 miles and the latter 1½ miles from the distillery,

which

which is nearly in the centre of these two villages. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the present distillery should not be removed to any other locality, when managed by Government Agency. I enclose a sketch of L. No. 7 of the Khedgeri village prepared by the Manlutdar of Ankola shewing the exact place where the distillery is situated.

6 For the Kumpta Taluka, there are at present two distilleries, one at Kumpta and the other at Gokarn. The distillery at Kumpta, is situated in unassessed L No 472, which contains an area of 3 acres and 13 guntas. This L. No has been given to the Municipality of Kumpta for building a fish market, which occupies one acre of the entire holding. The remaining portion of the L No has been

let

let out to one Bodku Venkat Naik, the Liquor contractor of the last year, who has built two shops and a distillery thereon. The Liquor Contractor of the current year, has rented the distillery building from Bodku Venkat Naik, at Rs 24 per annum. In addition to this, the Contractor has to pay Rs 6 to the Municipality, as rent of the ground. The supply of water, however is not sufficient, and the Manlabbar, therefor recommends that the distillery may be built in S. No 594 which is a Government waste. It contains 1 acre and 21 guntas assessed at Rs 1-8-. It is situated to the West of Kumpta on the road leading to Sokaru. A portion of this No. has been given to the Kumpta Municipality for building a school. The Manlabbar reports that there are several private wells in.

in the neighbourhood, which contain sufficient supply of water. There is, however, no well in the said Tolaty and Government will have to sink a well there, in the event of the site being chosen for the distillery.

The Distillery at Sokarn is situated in private land which the present Contractor has rented. The Maniluddan reports that the water supply is not sufficient, being only sufficient for 10 months, and that great scarcity of water is felt during the months of April and May. The Maniluddan recommends that it would be more advantageous to build a Distillery in the Village of Sadóimáger in Government waste No 48 containing an area of 11 acres and 31 guntas assessed at

P

No 18. There is a liquor shop at present in the said No. The Manikbhar reports that there are large No of toddy producing trees in the said and adjoining villages. Sufficient water can also be had there, if a new well is dug. The site is situated close to the road leading from Sokarn to Ankola

7 There are two distilleries for the Talukas of Honore, one in the town of Honore and the other in the Kasbas of Bhatka The distillery at Honore is located in S. No 2/6 The land in question is private property, the occupant thereof being the liquor farmer of the Honore Taluka for the current year. The occupant is unwilling to part with the land by private agreement

in

in case Government may require it. The Maulutdar of Honore reports that this locality is well situated for a distillery, and if required by Government, it will have to be acquired under the Land Requisition Act. The Maulutdar, however, fears that the compensation to be paid will be rather heavy as the land is situated on the bank of the Sharavathi river and the Katedar appears to have spent a large sum to reclaim and to convert it into a cocoanut garden.

The Maulutdar reports that there is another site, Government waste No 43, measuring 3 acres and 3 guntas, where temporary distilleries were built in former years. The site is spacious enough, the Maulutdar reports, to set up 6 or 6 stills

at

at a time. It is situated near a Nulla called the "Bandihalla", which is on the road leading from Kumpta to the Honore town. The water supply the Manalikar states, is abundant during the monsoon, and in the hot weather the late Farmer used to dig two pools in the bed of the nulla, and thereby obtain an abundant supply of water. The distillery refuse could easily be diverted into the Nulla, the water of which, is not used for drinking or bathing purposes. The place also appears from the Manalikars report, to be situated close to several Coco-palm-groves, which contain numerous toddy producing trees and is I think under the circumstances

the

the best site available for a distillery.

8. The distillery at Bhatkal is situated on S.No 82 of the Lingadi village. The land belongs to a private individual, who is not willing to sell the same.

The Mahalkary reports that distillery was formerly situated in the village of Hebbe at a distance of 7 miles from Bhatkal. He states that there are large No of toddy producing trees in the village of Hebbe and the adjoining villages and that the licencies have obtained trees to tap from the said villages. There is also, the Mahalkari reports, sufficient supply of water, and every convenience for removing the distillery refuse. There are also

several Government waste Nos, any one of which, could be selected for the distillery. I think, therefore, that the Nebbe site is the best for the distillery in the Bhatkal Petta

I have &c.
sd/ C. Blatherwayt.
Collector of Kanara

True Copy
W. Parkinson
2nd Clerk

For Personal Assistant
to the Commissioner of Customs
Salt, Opium and Abkari.

A'bkári. Ratnágiri and Kánara.

No. 3143.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1890

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 1987, dated 25th April 1890—Submitting, with reference to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No 728 dated 28th January 1890, copies of certain correspondence with the Collectors of Ratnágiri and Kánara, recommending that the out-still system may be abolished and in its place the still-head duty, public distilleries and minimum guaranteed revenue system introduced in the District of Ratnágiri and the coast Tálukás of the District of Kánara from 1st August 1890; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári that the still-head duty, public distilleries and minimum guaranteed revenue system should be introduced in the District of Ratnágiri and the coast Tálukás of the District of Kánara from 1st August next is approved and sanctioned.

2 The proposals made by Mr. Spence as regards the establishment of distilleries required for working this system and the drawback to be allowed on account of duty paid in the shape of tree-tax are also sanctioned.

3 The British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty should be requested to ascertain what steps have been or are likely to be taken by the Portuguese Indian Government for the introduction of the Sadar Distillery system in the Province of Goa.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnagiri
The Collector of Kanara

No of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

No 2294 of 1890.

From

J. K. Spence Esquire, C.S.

Actg Commissioner of Customs,

Salt, Opium & Abkari

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government

Revenue Department,

Bombay.

Sir, Kalabbes Kiwar, 13th May 1890.

RECD MAY 15 1890

With re, Resolution No 3143 dated the 7th instant I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government, under Section 30 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, the accompanying two forms of licences for adoption in the Ratnagiri district and in the Coast talukas of the Kanara district from 1st August next.

2. The first form is that of a toddy selling licence and is similar to that sanctioned for the toddy distil-

No 2294 of 189

From

J. K. Spence Esquire, C. S.

Asst Commissioner of Customs,

Salt, Opium & Abkari

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government

Revenue Department,

Bombay.

RECD MAY. 15 1890

Sir, Ratnagiri Dated 13th May 1890

With reference to Government Resolution No 3143 dated the 7th instant I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government, under Section 30 of the Bombay Abkari Act 1878, the accompanying two forms of licenses for adoption in the Ratnagiri district and in the Coast talukas of the Kanara district from 1st August next

2 The first form is that of a distilling license and is similar to that sanctioned for the Kaira Dist

leries established in the Thana and Kolaba districts. Under the orders contained in para. 5 of Govt. Resolution No. 4866 dated 8th July 1889, the licensed distillers of toddy spirit in the Thana and Kolaba districts have been required to pay from the 1st August last the full cost of the establishment employed by Govt. at their distil. leries. Before that date the distillers were required to pay an annual fee at the rate of Re. 1 per gallon on the full capacity of each still set up by the licensees, subject to the payment of a minimum fee of Rs 40 for each still. Considering that (1) the rates of still head duty for the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts will be raised from 1st August next, (2) that a still head duty is to be levied for the first time from the same date on all toddy spirit issued from the distilleries to be established in those districts

districts, (3) That the Country Spirit farmes for the next year are to be granted on the minimum guaranteed revenue system, and (4) That the Portuguese Government is not prepared to introduce corresponding changes in the Province of Goa before the 1st January 1870, I am respectfully of opinion, that for the first year of the new system at least, the licensed toddy distillers in the Ratnagiri & Kanara districts should not be required to pay the full cost of the establishment to be employed at the distilleries. I have the honour accordingly to recommend that the contribution for the whole year to be paid by the licensed distillers on this account in under para. 15 of the license should be determined by the capacity of the Stills set up, at the rate of Re. 1. per gallon, subject to a minimum of Rs. 4 per,

per still, as was the practice in the Thana and Kolaba districts upto the end of the last year.

The other form is that of the Country Spirit farm license. It is similar to that sanctioned for adoption in those talukas of the Thana and Kolaba districts in which the sale of toddy Spirit is allowed except that all reference to Mowra spirit has been omitted from the draft license, as only toddy spirit is consumed in the Ratnagiri district & in the Coast talukas of the Kanara district. In the Thana & Kolaba districts the farmers of the larger talukas pay Rs. 100/- and those of the smaller talukas Rs. 75/- per mensem as contribution towards the cost of Govt. Establishments employed on preventive duty. The transactions of the taluka farms in the Ratnagiri & Kanara districts are not large, & for this reason, as well

well as for those mentioned in the preceding paras. I propose, under the authority delegated to me by Govt Resolution No. 1277, dated 18th February 1897 to fix the contribution payable by the farmers in the Ratnagiri and N. Kanara districts under para 9 of the license at Rs. 25/- per mensem per taluka

4 The farmers under the outstill System at present in force in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts are required to sell toddy spirit at an uniform price of one anna per dram, or Rs. 3 per gallon 25° U. P. Under the new arrangements the rate of still head duty on toddy spirit, exclusive of the drawback allowance, is to be Re 1 per gallon 25° U. P. In the Thana and Kolaba districts the maximum selling price for toddy spirit 25° U. P. is fixed at Rs 1-14-0 per gallon

in

in advance of the duty rate. The maximum selling price for the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts would thus be Rs. 2-14-0, but as the present rate is Rs. 3 per gallon, I am of opinion that it should be continued so that the price per dram may be fixed at 1 anna instead of at 11/2 pies, which would be the rate, if the maximum price per gallon were to be fixed at Rs. 2. 14. 0.

5. Requesting the early orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt Servant,

J H Shenn

Ag Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Acknowledging with reference to G.P. No. 2/1038
I attach two forms of licences for adoption
in the Ratnagiri district and in the coast
talukas of the Kanara district from
August next, requesting same may be forwarded
under Sec 30 of the Bom. Abkari Act 1878,
[illegible] licence are similar to that
sanctioned for the Bombay distilleries es-
tablished in the Nira and Kolaba districts
and that the other forms in lieu of the
Bombay export form Nos, and nothing
remarks -

Yours truly,

[illegible]

Dear Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the
Government of India have sanctioned the
introduction of the system of outstill
in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts.

Yours faithfully,
[illegible]
for Secretary to the Government of India.

The Collector of Ratnagiri
and
The Hon. Mr. Collector, Kanara

A'bkári Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts.

No. 3755.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 2294, dated 13th May 1890—Submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 3143, dated 7th idem, two forms of licenses for adoption in the Ratnágiri District and in the coast tálukás of the Kánara District from 1st August next; requesting sanction to the forms under Section 30 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878; stating that the first form is that of a distilling license and is similar to that sanctioned for the toddy distilleries established in the Thána and Kolába Districts and that the other form is that of the country spirit farm license; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The forms of licenses submitted by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári are sanctioned and the proposals contained in his letter are approved.

For Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári (with the forms of licenses and with a request that three copies thereof may be furnished to Government),
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
The Collector of Kánara.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

From the Board of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No 2340 B 15 May 1890 -

Submitting with reference to G.R. No 2149 B dated 10th forms of licence for adoption in the Ratnagiri district and in the coast talukas of the Kanara district from 1st August next; requesting sanction to the forms under Sec 30 of the Bday Abkari Act, 1878; stating that it is a fiscal law. [illegible] distilling licence and is similar to that sanctioned for the Toddy distilleries established in the Thana and Kolaba districts and that the other form is that of the country spirit farm licence; and making remarks -

Submitted -

The forms of licence noted in the margin of C S O d.9 may be sanctioned & the proposals contained in his letter may be approved.

19.5.90 19.5.90

Mr Gibbs may see this licence & return it to me. Will H.E. approve this minute?

Let it issue

27.5.90

Abkári Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts

No 3755

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1890

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No 2294, dated 13th May 1890—submitting with reference to Government Resolution No 3143, dated 7th idem two forms of licenses for adoption in the Ratnagiri District and in the coast talukás of the Kánara District from 1st August next; requesting sanction to the forms under Section 40 of the Bombay Abkári Act, 1878, stating that the first form is that of a distilling license and is similar to that sanctioned for the toddy distilleries established in the Thána and Kolába Districts and that the other form is that of the country spirit farm license, and making remarks

RESOLUTION.—The forms of licenses submitted by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkári are sanctioned and the proposals contained in his letter are approved

For Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári (with the forms of licenses and with a request that three copies thereof may be furnished to Government),
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
The Collector of Kanara

No of 1890

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to